Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 21st MARCH 1827. No. 1920.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant,

STEIN and Sim's Pale Ale, well up in bottle, Shooting Tackle in boxes, Flageolets, India Shades, Cotton Half Hose and Night Caps, White Dishes of sizes, Baking and Soup Ditto, and numerous other Articles.

AND

A Double Barrelled Gun, by JOSEPH MANTON.

Meadows Street, 21st March, 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant,

NEAT Household Furniture Nearly New, Consisting of a pair of Jackwood Bookcases, Blackwood Octagon Breakfast Table, Jackwood Chairs, Dining Table, Wash hand Stand, neat Portable Escrutoire Screens, Large Bedstead and Bedding, Bedsteps &c.

Double Branch Wall Shades, Earthenware, Plated Soup and Sauce Turens, Curry Dishes, Hotwater Ditto, Bottle and Egg Stands, Tea Pot &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A SERVICEABLE,
BUGGY,
AND HARNESS
Belonging to a Gentleman Returned to Europe,
AND TWO
SADDLE HORSES.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 26th Instant,
ON THE PREMISES
IN RAMPART ROW,
ALL THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF
ARRATOON APCAR, Esq.
WHO IS LEAVING THIS SIDE OF INDIA.

COMPRISING Couches, Chairs, Tables of sizes, Sideboards, Chests of Drawers, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Bedsteads and Bedding, Cheval Glass with Shades, Looking Glasses, single branch Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, four and six light Chandeliers, Card, Dressing and Work Tables, Bird Cages, Persian Carpets, China Mats, Oil Floor Cloths, China Flower Pots of sizes with the Plants, Alabaster Vases, and Pegu Jars of sizes, Office Tables, and a variety of other articles.

A LIGHT AND NEAT,
SHIGRAMPOE.

Catalogues will be published, the Furniture is on view.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY week the 29th Instant,
THE MODERN
Household Furniture,
OF A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA.

CONSISTING of a Patent China Dining Table for 16 persons; Mahogany Sofa Tables made in China; Rose-wood Card Tables; Blackwood Chairs and Couches; Lacquered Ware; Work Box and Stand; Card Box and Tea Caddy and Stand to match; Breakfast and Dinner Set of China Porcelain, and many other Articles; all of which are nearly new, and may be seen three days previous to the sale.

ALSO,

(Unless previously disposed of,)
Two Pair of Elegant Silver Hot Water Curry Dishes, and Two Pair Salt Cellars to match.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY week the 29th Instant
BELONGING TO A FAMILY PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

PLATE and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware and Household Furniture nearly New; further particulars of which will be Inserted in the next Courier.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A CAPTAIN'S TENT,
AND ROWTIE,
NEARLY NEW
AND
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF,
A SQUARE,
PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD,
MADE TO ORDER FOR THIS COUNTRY.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
JEWELLERY,
OF THE LATEST FASHION,
IMPORTED PER LONACH,
From a Respectable House in London.

COMPRISING, Pearl and Gold and Regard Lockets, Pearl and Gold Rings of sorts, Guard and Wedding Rings, Ditto for Hair, Pearl Bracelets Snaps, Earrings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Keys, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Breast Pins, Split Rings, for Watch Chains, &c.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT
STANHOPE,
CAPITAL
BAY ARAB,
Buggy Horse,
AND HARNESS,
PRICE Rs. 1600.
AND
A DARK BAY ARAB
SADDLE HORSE,
SIX YEARS OLD, HEIGHT—14-1,
PRICE Rs. 800.

THE Property of a Gentleman returning to Europe.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Per Brig Britannia,
A SUPPLY OF
VELNO'S ORIGINAL
VEGETABLE SYRUP.
Concentrated for the East-Indies
and other warm Climates.
PRICE PER BOTTLE
Rs. 20.

THE experience of Half a Century has proved this Medicine to be the most innocent and effectual Alterative. It corrects, purifies, and sweetens the Blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood and Juices; those who suffer for the Dissipations and Indiscretions of their Youth, or whose Constitutions are broken down and debilitated by Mercurial, Antimonial, or Arsenic Medicines should submit to a regular Course of the Vegetable Syrup. The Effect of this Medicine, principally on the insensible Perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either Business or Pleasure; it operates on the Animal Juices, and requires only the common Restraints of Moderation in Diet. It is dissolved in the Chyle of the Stomach, is conveyed by the Circulating Fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those Diseases which originate in vitiated Blood. It is a safe though a powerful Substitute for Mercury, and removes those Evils which an unsuccessfull Use of that Mineral occasions.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AN INVOICE OF
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES
COMPRISING.

DOUBLE BARRELLED DETONATING GUNS, in Mahogany cases by GILL.. .... } Rs. 250&400
Ditto by FORSYTH..... 250
Ditto by SMITH..... 200
Ditto by FOTHERBY..... 200

ALSO
ANTI CORROSIVE
PERCUSSION CAPS
Rs. 25 PER THOUSAND.

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
RANKING'S, HISTORICAL RESEARCHES
ON THE
WARS AND SPORTS.
OF THE
MONGOLS AND ROMANS.

IN which Elephants and wild beasts were employed or Slain, and the remarkable local agreement of History with the remains of such animals found in Europe and Siberia.

Price half bound Rs.	35
Bound in Calf	45
Ditto Russia and Morocco gilt	50

ALSO
HINTS
to
MOTHERS
IN
INDIA,
ON THE
EARLY MANAGEMENT OF
CHILDREN
BY A LADY
Price Rs. 2

Meadows Street, 21st March 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant,
ON THE PREMISES,

AN UPPER-ROOMED Dwelling HOUSE, with Compound &c.

The property belonging to MARTINA RODRIGUES, Portuguese Widow, built with Chunam Situated without the Fort in the Oart called Churney Japow, belonging to MATHEUS DE CRUZ, and opposite to the House of RAMCHUNDER BHASKERJEE.

The Premises may be inspected at any time before the Sale—and the Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

EIGHT Camels belonging to the Estate of the late Arthur Crawford Esq. C. S. The Animals are now at Callian and for inspection, they will be brought to Coorlah if Required.—further particulars may be had on Application to E. C. Sons.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission, a few Copies of Captain Seely's Improved Map of India, with the Road Book, price per Copy 35 Rupees, Cash.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

NOTICE.

STOLEN, from a Bungalow on the Breach Road, a KHOKLA or HIMILAYA PIDGEON, colour green, with blue beak. Whoever will bring the Bird to Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

I. C. GAMA.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his customers, that he has received by the LONACH a fresh supply of Medicines, amongst which there is a small quantity of best Sulphate of Quinine, Soda and Seidletz Powder, Cold Drawn Castor Oil, best Peruvian Bark, Henry's, Magnesia, and Turkey Rhubarb, Manna, and Cream Tartar, Peppermint, Ginger, and other Lozenges, Tapioca, Arrow Root, and Barley Sugar, Thompson's Cheltenham Salts, Carraway Seed, and Camomile Flowers Russian Bear Grease, Russian Oil, Huile Antique, and Pomatum, English Starch, and refined Liquorice, Anderson's Scots, and other Pills, Spunges, Horse Fleams, Horse Syringes, Drawing Knives, and Ballony Irons, Suspenders, Trusses, &c. &c.

Bombay 21st March 1827.

I. C. GAMA.

HAS JUST RECEIVED
PER LONACH.
A fresh supply of Soda and
Magnesian Water.
AND
Also on Commission a few
Thousand of English
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the SURAT MISSION PRESS, beg to inform the Public, that BOOKBINDING in the European style is now carried on, in connexion with their Printing Establishment. Persons wishing to have books bound are requested to apply to Mr. SALMON, MISSION HOUSE, SURAT.

(2.) *Surat, 14th March 1827.*

Advertisement.

STOLEN or STRAYED a white and liver coloured POINTER BITCH.

She is rather undersized, and her tail uncut, She answers to the name of LUFRA. Whoever shall bring her to Mr. GRAY'S Police Office, shall receive a REWARD of TEN RUPEES.

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the surviving PARTNER of the FIRM of KEMPT AND Co. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

Bombay, 21st March 1827.

Advertisement.

MR. J. LEMERLE, Supercargo of the French Brig "Le bon Henri," has the honour to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, and the public at large, that he intends to expose a great part of his Cargo for sale on Thursday the 22d instant, at his Shop next to Mr. Lugrin's, lately occupied by Mr. Bryer, the Supercargo of the French Ship L'Anne Marie, consisting of Wines, Brandy, Champaigne, Liqueurs, Cheeses, Oil &c. and a great variety of French Millinery of the latest fashion, viz. of the 25th September last. The whole of the Articles above mentioned are of the best quality. Terms, READY MONEY.

Bombay, 16*th March* 1827.

Advertisement.

Abeeyajee Ahmedbhoy.

MOST Respectfully beg to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. J. LEMERLE Supercargo, of the French Brig "Le Bon Henri" an Invoice of Millinery which he will expose for Sale at his Shop under Messrs. LUGRIN and Son, on Friday the 23d Instant consisting of the following articles.

Artificial Flowers, Narrow and Broad Waist Ribbons & Bonnetts of sorts, Satin Gross de Naples, and Laventin of all Colour, Ladies and Childrens Straw and beghore Bonnets with Trimmings Complete of the latest Fashion; and handsome Coloured and white visiting Cards, Gentlemens and Ladies hand Gloves, Childrens Pots of all sort, Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, of different Colour and many other useful Articles of most handsome patterns of all kinds for the use of Ladies &c.

Bombay, 21*st March* 1827.

SUPREME COURT.

ATMARAM BALLAJEE.....*Plaintiff*,
VERSUS
MAMEN MAHOMED } .... *Defendant*.
CASSUM YUNGURAH, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Saturday the 24th day of March Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale, on the Premises, the undermentioned Houses, under and by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of the aforenamed Plaintiff, and the goods of the said Defendant, viz.

One large Dwelling House, covered with tiles and built with chunam, and stone walls, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay, in Mamon Wadah Street, and the neighbourhood of a house, belonging to Arrab Cammaney Mamon.

One building situated at Ghitto, and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Mohamed Essack.

H. WILLIS,
Late Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
20*th March*, 1827.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE DOCK YARD,
On the 22d Instant.
AT 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
POSTPONED FROM 17TH TO 22D.

The Copper Bottomed Ship.

SUNBURY,
OF THE BURTHEN OF ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS.

J. M. Budwell,
COMMANDER,

NOW lying at anchor in the Bombay Harbour, with all her Tackle, Furniture, Apparel, and Stores. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the time of Sale.

The Ship may be seen at any time between 10 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the evening previous to the sale, and a list of her Stores may be inspected on board from the COMMANDER, or at the Godown of BHOWANEYDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, behind the house of Hurmusjee Bomanjee.—Dated this 20th day of March 1827.

જા ઇ ૨ • ખ ખ ૨ *

તારીખ• ૧૦ મી•ચાલતા• મહિનાનું•મુમ્બઇ• ફોરીઅર•મે વે•વાહાણ•વેચવાથકી•તારીખ ૧૭ મી•શનવાર•ડરાવો•ઇતો• પાણ•તેદીને•શેઠ•લોકો•આવી• શખેઆનથી•તેથી•તે•દીવશ•વે યાંણ•અટકાવીને•વેચાંણનો•દી વશ•બીજે•ડરાવેઅછે•તેનથી• વીગત*

તારીખ• ૨૨ મી•ચાલતા• મારચ•મહીનાંની• ત્રરેશપતવાર તે•દીને•પાછલા•પોહોરનાં•બાર• ઉપર• ૩ ઝલાકને•અમલે• શ્રી મુમબઇની•ગોદામાં•તાંબાંની• પ્રરારનું•વાંહાંણ•નામે•શનબ રી•ઝમેનડર•ટિલે•મોહોટો•અ મલદાર•આઇ•—એમ•—બડવે લ•—જારતમાં•આશરે•૨૫૦•ટ નનું છે•તે•દમણાં•હાલ•શ્રી•મુમ બઇનાં•બંદરમાં•લાંગરેલું છે•હે નાં•શરવે•શાંમાંન•શરનજામ• શાથે*—હેનાં•વેચાંણનો•બોલી વેચતી•વખતે•જણાવશે *

ફિ•વાંહાંણ•વેચાંણનાં•આ ગામચ•શવારનાં•ઝલાક•૧૦ થી તે•શાંજનાં•ઝલાક•૪ શ્રધ્ધી ફરફક• વખતે•જેઇને•જોવું•હોઇ તે•જઇને•જુઇ•તથા•હેનાં•શાંમાં નની•ટી પ•ફિ•વાંહાંણનાં•ઝમેન ડર•ટિલે•મોટા•અમલદારને•હે જ•વાંહાંણ•ઉપર•પુછે આથી• માલુમ•પડશે*—અગાર•શેરમ જજી•બહમંનજીનાં•ઘેરની•પછ વાડે•જવાનીદાશ•પરશોતમદા શની•વખારમાં•પુછેઆથી•માલુ મ•પડશે*

તા૦ ૨૧ મી• માચ• ૧૮૨૭

For Passage to London,
THE FINE SHIP

LONACH,
OF 500 TONS,

Wm. Henry Driscoll,
COMMANDER.

HAS two or three side Cabins disengaged, and will sail for London about the 8th of April, touching at Tellicherry for Passengers only.

Apply to CAPT. DRISCOLL, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st March* 1827.

For Freight or Passage,
TO
LONDON.
THE BRIG

BRITANNIA.
OF 300 TONS
Thomas G. Walker.
COMMANDER,

TO SAIL on the 25th Instant. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For particulars apply to Capt. WALKER on board, or at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st March* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8*th March* 1827.

No. 92 of 1827.—Lieutenant T. Tapp, of the 1st European Regiment, commanding the Corps of Sebundees in the Northern Concan, is appointed Garrison Staff Office at Asseerghur, vice H. Kensington, resigned.

No. 93. of 1827.—The following appointment is made.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor John Bayston to be Conductor, vice Porter deceased,—Date of appointment 24th February 1827.

No. 94 of 1827.—The furlough to sea for six months granted to Lieutenant W. Wroughton, of the 3d Regiment N. I. under date the 7th of December last, is extended, to Europe, for three years, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 8*th March* 1827.

No. 95 of 1827.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson, dated Kaira, 8th December 1826, directing Captain J. Graham, Barrack Master, to resume charge of the Engineer Department on his return to the station: Captain Graham to be also considered as in command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat while the Senior Officer left therein, from the 15th to the 20th December last.

An order by the officer in command of the Northern Districts of Guzerat, dated Kaira, 19th January 1827, appointing Lieutenant H. B. Campbell to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I. until the arrival, of Lieutenant J. Harvey, of the same Regiment then on his way to join.

An order by the same officer under the above date, appointing Lieutenant A. C. Heighington, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant to a Detachment of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion at Kaira, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.

An order by the officer commanding the Presidency Division of the Army dated the 27th February 1827, appointing Ensign J. M. Dickinson, of the 14th Regiment N. I. to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 14th Regiment N. I,

An order by the officer commanding in Kattywar, dated Rajcote 1st February 1827, appointing Lieutenant D. Graham, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing at Jaitpore.

An order by the officer in Charge of the 22d Regiment N. I. dated 19th February 1827, directing Lieutenant G. Pepe to act as Quarter Master during the absence of the officer appointed to the situation.

Bombay Castle, 12*th March* 1827.

No. 96 of 1827.—The rule laid down in the General Orders by Government, under date the 29th of May 1824, excluding Officers of the Commissariat and Pay Departments from succeeding to the Command of the Troops at any station, without relinquishing the Charge of their Departments, is made equally applicable to officers of the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Observer does not seem to us to have noted any peculiar feature in the Portuguese Marriage, at which he was a guest; nor is the ceremony or subsequent festivity of such rare occurrence, as to preclude any one of our readers, who have a taste that way, from making similar observations. We should be happy were our Correspondent to devote his supernumerary leisure to the communication of more useful or agreeable information; but we really cannot afford room for a long story. "signifying nothing."

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10,
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras . . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.
BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21*ST MARCH* 1827.

We are becoming completely ashamed of the increasing dullness of our columns. We have looked again and again over our Files by the Lonach, but find nothing worthy of insertion, which has not already been culled by our numerous and ravenous brethren of Calcutta and Madras, and been re-echoed here.

We anxiously await the arrival of another Ship; but unless it brings us something later than the intelligence carried by the Wellington to Madras, all will prove to us stale and unprofitable.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a meeting at Calcutta (republished in our columns of today); called together for the purpose of passing rules for the constitution of a club, which has been named "The United Service Club."

A similar institution, would we imagine be peculiarly beneficial at this Presidency. An Inn or Hotel does not seem to flourish in the benign atmosphere of this Island; and the consequence is, a most oppressive and grievous tax on the Hospitality of the community. Every acquaintance who may stand in need of good lodgings must be accommodated. To a delicate mind, however, what is more irksome, than the being compelled to reside under the roof of a family, which one can evidently perceive is thereby greatly inconvenienced? In this view, a "Bombay United Service Club," would prove an equal relief to the residents at the Presidency, and to the strangers who continually resort to it.

A Club of this kind would likewise draw the bonds of Society closer; and, what is still more desirable, would, in the free circulation of news and opinions, and as men became better known to each other, ultimately operate as a powerful check on such malicious stories as have hitherto tended to destroy the harmony of society. The propogators of these tales, (who we shrewdly suspect to be panders to the columns of the *Oriental Herald*) would probably thus be discovered, and held up to the contempt of the world.

We have preferred for insertion in our columns, a summary by the India Gazette, to the long account of Mr. Crawford's Mission to Ava to be found in the Calcutta Government Gazette.

It is highly interesting; and we are glad to perceive a spirit of inquiry abroad, which we doubt not will lead to a perfect knowledge of the Burmese Empire; and thereby greatly facilitate the increasing intercourse between our possessions and that celebrated country.

Not having had the courage during the past week to inter on the task, we are unable to give in these columns the conclusion of our dissertation on the introduction into India, of Stamp Duties.—But as some of our readers may not have ready access to the Act, we beg, in illustration of what we have already said on the subject, to subjoin for their information the Sections of the 53d Geo III. Cap. 155, which authorize the Honorable Company to impose internal Taxes at the several Presidencies.

We are informed by the Calcutta Journals, that both the European and Native Merchants have held meetings, with a view to concoct measures that may rid them of this obnoxious Tax; and in so far as we can judge the principal objection seems to be as to the legal right of Govt. to impose any Internal Taxes on the Indian Public.

We suspect and trust that very few Europeans can have joined such meetings; which we cannot help thinking highly discreditable under existing circumstances:—But if men of education and talent have really joined in the cry against the Stamp Tax, it behoves us the more to shew how very much their understandings have been blinded by their interests.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That *no new or additional* Imposition of any Duty or Tax upon the *Export, Import, or Transit of any Goods*, Wares or Merchandize *whatsoever, made* or to be made by *Authority of the Governor General or Governor in Council*, of any of the said Company's Presidencies or Settlements in the *East Indies* or Parts aforesaid, shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been sanctioned by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, with the Approbation of the said board of Commissioners; which Sanction and Approbation shall be signified to the said Governments respectively by some public Despatch from the said Court of Directors, describing each Regulation for the purposes aforesaid, which shall be so sanctioned and approved by its Title at full Length, and expressing that the same is so sanctioned and approved; and all such Regulations, when promulgated in the *East Indies* by the said Governments shall contain express Mention that the same are made with the Sanction of the said Court of Directors, and with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*; and such Mention shall be taken as *conclusive Evidence* of *such Sanction* and Approbation *in all Courts of Justice*.

XCVIII. And whereas it is expedient that the Governments of the said Company, established at *Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay*, and *Prince of Wales Island* respectively, should have Authority to impose *Duties and Taxes* to be levied within the several Towns of *Calcutta* and *Madras*, the Town and Island of *Bombay* and *Prince of Wales Island*, and also *Duties and Taxes to be paid by Persons* subject to the Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Fort William* in *Bengal*, the Supreme Court of Judicature at *Madras*, the Court of the Recorder of *Bombay*, and the Court of Judicature at *Prince of Wales Island* respectively; be it therefore enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor General in Council of *Fort William* in *Bengal*, and to and for the Governor in Council of *Fort St. George*, and

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to and for the Governor in Council of *Bombay*, and to and for the Governor in Council of *Prince of Wales Island*, within the respective Presidencies of *Fort William*, *Fort Saint George*, *Bombay*, and *Prince of Wales, Island*, to impose *all such Duties of Customs and other* Taxes, to be *levied raised* and *paid* within the said Towns of *Calcutta* and *Madras*, the said Town and Island of *Bombay* and *Prince of Wales Island*, and *upon* and by *all Persons whomsoever*, resident or being therein respectively; and in respect of all Goods, Wares Merchandizes, Commodities and *Property whatsoever*, also being therein respectively; *and also upon* and by all *Persons whomsoever*, whether *British* born or Foreigners, resident or being in any Country or Place within the Authority of the said Government respectively; and in respect of all Goods Wares, Merchandizes, Commodities and *Property whatsoever*, being in any and such Country of Place, in as full, large and ample Manner as such Governor General in Council, or Governor in Council respectively may now lawfully impose *any Duties or Taxes* to be levied, raised, or paid *upon* or by any *Persons whomsoever*, or in any Place whatsoever, within the Authority of the said Governments respectively. Provided always, that no Imposition of any *such Duty or Tax*, or any Increase of any *such Duty or Tax* within the said Towns of *Calcutta* or *Madras*, the said Town and Island of *Bombay*, or *Prince of Wales Island* shall be valid or effectual, until the same shall have been sanctioned by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners in Manner herein before prescribed respecting Duties and Taxes of Export, Import, and Transit on Goods, Wares, or Merchandize.

By the 25th Section it is manifest, that the Indian Government had exercised a right to impose Customs *on Import, Export, and transit*, previously to the passing of the Act in question; which the British Legislature then as fully recognize.

But indeed the 54th Geo. III. Cap. 105, was *expressly* enacted to remove any doubts on the point, which the ambiguous wording of that Section created.

We would ask the advocates against the legality of the Stamp Tax, what, in the name of common sense, could have induced Parliament to frame Section 98th of the former act; if it was intended to authorize the Company to impose duties of Customs *only*?

By the same Section it will be seen, as we have before remarked, that the expression "*all such duties of Customs, and of her Taxes*" only occurs once; "*Such*" throughout clearly alludes to these kind of Taxes leviable on the inhabitants of the cities of Calcutta, Madras, &c. Again, "*and* OTHER *Taxes*," is as comprehensive a phrase, and includes as many descriptions of Taxes, as can well be imagined.

Had "*other*," related to Taxes previously specified, or been preceded by a definitive, it might then have been confined in its meaning. We will not however insult the understandings of our readers, by interpreting any more passages of these two Sections of the Act in question, but content ourselves with printing in *Italics*, such of them as we conceive be most pointedly on the question at issue.

We understand that both towards our Northern & Southern Frontiers our Military friends may possibly soon be actively engaged. We apprehend no affair of a serious nature, but merely the chastisement, *once again*) of Chiefs whose only inducement to continue their pigmy insults seems to be a knowledge of the lenity of the measures which have hitherto been adopted towards them.

The probability of the speedy dissolution of old Scindia has likewise been talked of, and surmises thrown out of disturbances at Gwalior being likely to follow that event.—From what we have learned however, we do not think that the apprehended consequences will result from it; more especially as the same reports would seem to convey information of the most efficient preparations to prevent them.

"In forming our notions of men, the love of truth is, AFTER ALL, the most amiable principle by which we can be guided; and the most likely to contribute IN THE LONG RUN to the *interest*, both of the *writer* and *reader*." Such verbatim, are the "Joseph Shallow" sentiments of the September number of the Oriental Herald; and like that noted hypocrite's, it's practice is diametrically opposed to them. Possibly however our readers may be inclined to think that it Editors begins to discover the truth of some portion of the above observations.

We have been favored by a correspondent with a long letter, completely exposing the the numerous gross misrepresentations and fallacies, with which an article in the self same number abounds. It is one of those to which our contemporary last week alluded; and is said to be descriptive of "the private history of this turbulent and agitated settlement."

The same reasons which induced us not to extract for our columns the Courier's strictures, compel us now to decline publishing our correspondent's letter; both containing we conceive allusions to parties which had better have been left alone, and are at least unprofitable.

The article commented on is however one tissue of misrepresentation, and palpable falsehood, of which we ourselves have had oral and ocular demonstration; and is, be it remembered, all in favor of the side on which Mr. Buckingham has pleased to arraign himself. The bitterest enemy of his Herald could not possibly desire a more triumphant and convincing proof than this venemous production, of the *purity of intention* which characterizes that periodical! Truly the cause of truth is greatly promoted by the "*amiable* light which it throws upon it!—

"*It would have been well for the reputation*" of Buckingham, had he not so freely "indulged" his vein for unmeasured abuse. He ought not, in the present instance, "to have "manifested so utter a disregard of one of the "first principles of society, which enjoins res- "pect to the office of *Chief legislator* from all."

"No might nor greatness in mortality
"Can censure 'scape, back wounding calumny
"The whitest virtues strikes."

"We presume," that "to *steal*" a few hours from *public duty* is not quite so heinous an offence as the *prostitution* of hundreds to the lowest scurrility. Thy character, Buckingham! is indeed "set in a remarkable light," when thy dark insinuation, notoriously contrary to truth and thine own experience, are placed in opposition to thy *professions* of *merely* inserting in thy Herald such information in respect to India, as the restricted state of the Press would admit of thy obtaining!

Wouldst thou as freely indulge in malign censure on the reverse of the picture, if the truths of thy tale were obviously shown to be in favour of the parties whom thou so triumphantly condemn?

Take a piece of advice from us, friend Buckingham! eject for the future from thy columns, all manner of misrepresentation and scandalous or scurrilous observation; and the "importance" of thy "character" will not thereby be diminished even in England! But we doubt should thou continue in the same vile course, if "respect" for it "is likely to increase with increasing years."

We feel deeply indebted to Dr. Richmond for favoring us with the following valuable and truly interesting report, so completely establishing the success of his unwearied exertions as an occulist. We feel annoyed however at not being able to copy the drawing of the needle, to which he alludes in the concluding paragraph of his report, and which is appended to it, but we shall be glad to show it; in original, to any gentleman who may call at our office.

NUMBER OF BLIND AT BROACH AND BARODA RESTORED TO SIGHT BY SURGICAL OPERATION, FROM THE 15TH FEBRUARY TO THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

Cataracts	771
Artificial pupils	18
Total number restored to sight	789

Number of People with other diseases in the eye, cured, or relieved in the same period.

Diseases.	*Cured*	*Relieved*	*No better*	*Total*	*Remarks*
Opthalmia	160	25	6	191	
Granular conjunctivæ	130	15	5	150	
Pterygium	16	6	2	24	
Leucoma	"	55	40	95	
Nebula cornece	10	23	4	37	
Nyctalopia	24	1	"	25	
Hemerolopia	15	7	"	22	
Hydropthalmia	"	7	"	7	
Amaurosis	"	16	11	87	
Incipient cataracts	"	"	"	90	not treated
Epiphora	17	"	"	17	
Lippitudo	13	"	"	13	
Entropium	"	10	5	15	
Stophyloma	"	23	18	41	
Fistula Lachrymalis	"	6	"	6	
Structure of the eye destroyed previously to application	"	"	"	75	

Into whatever part of the country I turn, I still find Opthalmic diseases prevail among the natives to an unprecedented extent; a fact which can only be ascertained by travelling much among them, and insuring them, by kind and mild treatment, of ready access, and a near prospect of relief. Of the opportunity of my residence among them they are always exceedingly glad to avail themselves; and when I was at Baroda during the Monsoon though the roads were sometimes deeply covered with water, they did not slacken their attendance, but continued as long as they derived benefit, and when I was called off to important duty at another quarter, two hundred patients assembled at my house and expressed their grateful acknowledgments for the benefit derived to their sight, and also intreated to know of me when I would return. Many of them though poor, after being restored to sight, would not attend me without making daily a small offering of fruit; and when I requested them not to do so, they persisted until I dismissed them cured.

In the different towns through which I passed, they came forward in considerable numbers, yet they could not comprehend my object in restoring sight to the blind, without some remuneration on their part; but upon being informed that the Government had, in its kindness employed me for that purpose; they were much delighted, remarking at the time, that such an act was a high token of benevolence towards them.

It frequently happens when I am travelling among the villages, that no sooner is my arrival announced, than the blind, and people with all kinds of diseases, assemble round me for relief. They receive medicine with avidity, and when I remove pain or any kind of suffering from them, they seldom fail to return and thank me. In the villages I am always necessitated to operate in the open streets, and frequently in the midst of a crowd of people, when it sometimes requires no little care on the part of my servants, to engage the attention of the by standers, while I perform the operation. Their curiosity is never impertinent, or forward; but while I am engaged in operating, they frequently walk in on me unperceived. I then leave the needle hanging in the patients eye, and request the unconscious intruders to stand aside for a few moments until I finish the operation. This interruption has not a bad effect on the patient, for the weight of the needle is not felt by him, and in consequence of that he is led to conceive that I am only applying medicine to the eye. In more than four hundred operations for cataract which I performed, at Baroda, not more than twelve complained of pain. To the smallness and delicacy of the needle with which I operate, this happy circumstance and my success are principally to be attributed. To operate, however, without injury to the delicate structure within the eye, much time and care are requisite.

In proceeding from one town to another my first object is to find four or five people blind of cataract, restore them to sight and send them abroad, wherever they please; in this way their cure is made generally known, and other people, on ascertaining by what means they were restored to sight, are induced to apply for the like remedy.

In the district of Broach three hundred and nineteen blind of cataract were perfectly restored to the use of their sight, forty of which number were operated upon in the presence of Mr. Kirkland in the course of one day. During four months, while at Baroda, I restored four hundred and twelve; and, in travelling through the Country from Baroda to Kaira and Dhewan, on other duty, I restored forty more, beside seventeen with artificial pupils: making as is stated in the columns of the table, a total of seven hundred and eighty nine, restored to sight from cataract in the course of nine months. Were it not that I was called to do duty in another quarter, a considerable number more blind at Baroda would have been restored to sight; for I had not then been able to afford relief to more than what the town contained.

Nine hundred people with other diseases in the eye were cured or relieved at Broach and Baroda, so that during that period there were one thousand six hundred and eighty nine.

Among those blind of cataract and restored to sight, were two boys and two girls who were born blind, and two of them were of one family.

A petty Rajah of Broach, who had been blind of cataract five years applied to me for relief. He was so exceedingly corpulent that his bulk encumbered him in walking, and rendered it necessary for him to have two men to assist him in getting into his carriage; my servants were told that in the event of inflamation succeeding the operation, neither the application of leeches nor any painful remedy to subdue it would be admitted. The Rajah, however, was very desirous of putting himself under my hands; and having done so, his attendants watched me with a jealous eye; lest I should use an instrument, or remedy repugnant to their feelings. My servants however by conversation, managed to draw off their attention for a short time, while I operated and suceeded in restoring him to sight. He then joined in conversation with them and recognised one servant from another. An inquiry was made among themselves by what means the sight had been restored: various conjectures were thrown out; but it was at last unanimously agreed on, that I had done it by the touch of some particular stone. He had been in the habit of chewing large quantities of opium I therefore as a preventative of inflamation recommended him to double his doses, to which he cordially acceded. By thus keeping him in a state of happy stupidity for a period of four days, I succeeded in preventing symptoms of inflamation; at the end of which time, the bandages were removed, and on being allowed to enjoy the use of his sight, he read several letters to me.

In estimating the number of people blind of cataract in British India I would draw a comparison between the population of the whole of it, and that of the towns in which I have operated. These are Poona, Ahmednuggur Surat, Broach, and Baroda, which contain five hundred thousand inhabitants, and in which two thousand one hundred and fifteen blind of cataract have been restored to sight. Two thousand five hundred with other diseases in the eye, have been either cured or relieved, making in all four thousand six hundred and fifteen.

Taking the population of British India at Sixty Millions of Native Inhabitants; and this, I believe is much below the usual computation, and supposing, that Blindness generally prevails in the same proportion, as I have found it to exist in the course of my practice, there are at this instant two hundred and forty six thousand people with cataract, who are capable of being restored to sight by an operation, as simple as that of blood letting, and two hundred and seventy thousand with other diseases in the eye who are also fit objects either for cure or for relief. By adding this number to the former, we have a grand total of five hundred and sixteen thousand within the company's territories, who are afflicted with blindness and diseases of the eye.

The tropical situation of British India, its soil, climate, and temperature, the excessive heat and glare of the sun, the high prevailing winds, the quantities of sand and dust which they carry with them, all taken together bear me out fully, I conceive, in the above calculation; especially as in multiplying I have dropt the odd numbers.

The needle with which I operate. It is one of the common needles sent from London, ground down to a great degree of delicacy, which gives scarcely any pain in operating. Care must be taken not to pass the needle in a bending or yielding position. A steady cautious manner of passing it into the eyes is the best. The handle is cut off to prevent the standers observing it during the operation.

GEO. RICHMOND
Assist. Surg. 4th Light Dragoons
Oculist for Subordinate Stations.

BOMBAY COURIER.—MARCH 17.

We beg to state to our readers that the management of this paper, from the publication of our present number, passes into other hands. We cordially thank them for the kind indulgence with which our labours have been received while Editor of the Courier, and trust that our successor, whoever he may be, will be equally successful in conciliating their good opinion.

PRESS IN INDIA.

Extract from Sir John Malcolm's late work on the Political History of India.

"The subject of the free press in India, which has of late occupied much attention in England, is of such importance as to require the fullest consideration.

It is little more than half a century, since the first news, aper was printed at Calcutta. The times were favourable for the profit and popularity of an editor prepared to promulgate the acts, the misrepresentations, the calumnies, the public, and private scandal, which distracted and disgraced the period at which his labours commenced. A contest for power between His Majesty's supreme court of law and the Bengal government was at its height. The latter was compelled to seek, and it found, some safety in conciliating the support of the chief judge of His Majesty's court, without which it must either have perished or have been forced upon the most extreme and arbitrary acts to maintain its existence. Amid such scenes, every individual high in station had his advocates and his calumniators and the violence of public and private feelings was gratified and aggravated by a journal which gave publicity to every word and deed that suited the views and sentiments of a party. The open scurrility of its abuse exceeded perhaps that of any periodical paper now published in England. The civil government, which was then from its constitution weak, took what steps it could to remedy the serious evil of a paper directed against its reputation and authority, by confining the circulation as much as possible, by frequent prosecutions for libellous matter, and by establishing another paper in opposition. But though these measures had ultimately the effect of ruining a bold and indiscreet individual*, there can be no doubt that the place in the community which he was forced to abandon would have been soon occupied had not the acts of the legislature which immediately followed altered the frame of the civil government, and given it a power completely adequate to defend itself against insults and attacks.

From the discontinuance of the periodical paper† to which we have alluded, no publication in India demanded the serious interposition of the authority of government, till 1791, when Lord Cornwallis directed the arrest and transmission to England of an editor‡, in consequence of an offensive paragraph reflecting upon a French public officer and some of his countrymen then residing at Calcutta.

The editor applied to the supreme court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was granted. The serving of the writ upon the town major of Fort William, who had charge of the prisoner, gave rise to a long discussion between the government and the supreme court of judicature; which terminated in a solemn and unanimous decision of the judges, recognising the right exercised by the government; and the editor, on being brought into court, was remanded to the custody of the town major. The intercession of the French agent at Calcutta, however, saved him from being sent to England on this occasion; but the publication of a number of improper and intemperate articles subsequently, caused this penalty to be inflicted on him in 1794; a proceeding of which the court of directors highly approved.

In 1796, several paragraphs appeared in the public papers which excited the displeasure of government; but on the editors expressing regret, and promising more care for the future, no extreme measures were resorted to. In 1798, there appeared in the Telegraph, a periodical publication of Calcutta, a paper signed Mentor, which was thought to be calculated to excite discontent and disaffection in the Indian army. On Captain Williamson of the Bengal establishment being discovered to be the author, he was suspended the service. The court of directors afterwards gave this officer the half pay of his rank, but refused to comply with his petition to be allowed to return to India. In

* Mr. Hickey. † Hickey's Bengal Gazette.
‡ Mr. William Duane, Editor of the Bengal Journal.

the same year a letter appeared in the Telegraph, signed Charles M'Lean, reflecting upon the judge and magistrate of Ghazepore. The editor and Mr. M'Lean were called upon by government to make an apology to that public officer. The former complied with the requisition, but the latter refused; and in consequence of this contumacy, and of previous misconduct in quitting the ship to which he was attached, and remaining in India without permission, he was sent to England. The court of directors fully approved of this proceeding.

The editor of the Telegraph incurred in the ensuing year the further displeasure of government, by the insertion of several offensive paragraphs; and this incident, together with some of a similar nature in other newspapers, led the Governor-general in council to establish the following rules for the regulation of the press at Calcutta:—

1. Every printer of a newspaper to print his name at the bottom of the paper.

2. Every editor and proprietor of a paper to deliver in his name and place of abode to the secretary of government.

3. No paper to be published on a Sunday.

4. No paper to be published at all, until it shall have been previously inspected by the secretary to the government, or by a person authorized by him for that purpose.

5. The penalty for offending against any of the above regulations to be, immediate embarkation for Europe.

The court of directors, on receiving the report of this regulation, gave it the sanction of their approbation; as they did to further restrictions issued under the administration of Lord Wellesly, which interdicted newspapers from giving any general orders, or naval intelligence, (such as the arrival and departures of ships) unless such articles had appeared in the Gazette; thereby to ensure the authority of Government to their publication.

The first of these restrictions proceeded from a desire that the orders of government should not come before the public before they had an official and authentic from; and the latter was designed to protect the commercial interests and those of the state from our enemies. The Indian seas were at this period filled with French privateers; and it was discovered that the shipping intelligence inserted to gratify the curiosity of the readers of newspapers was sent to every point where it could reach the commanders of those vessels, whom it often enabled to intercept merchantmen, and to avoid the British cruizers. This last restriction, which the carelessness or contumacy of editors compelled government often to repeat, will shew, in the strongest point of view, the great difference between the character of the press in India and England. At first view, it will certainly appear very harsh, and almost tyrannical, to prohibit the public papers from inserting arrivals and departures of vessels, these being occurrences in which it may be said many are deeply interested; but we shall be sensible, on reflection, that the government could hardly have shown more negligence of its duty, or more injustice to those living under its protection, than to permit this to be done at the expense of its commercial subjects, of its own reputation, and that of his majesty's naval commander. The chief end to be answered by the articles published would be, to gratify the curiosity of the English inhabitants of Calcutta, not amounting in numbers to those of some large village in England, and to convey to public servants and residents in the interior of India information which, if at all interested in it, they were certain of receiving through private channels.

This case may be deemed an exception; but the nearer we look at the question of a free press in India, the more exceptions we shall find, and be compelled to confess, that as long as the necessity exists for the maintenance of absolute power, it is far better, both for the state and individuals, that it should be exercised to prevent than to punish such offences, particularly where the punishment is so severe. In the latter case, government has no option, it has only one course to pursue; and when its authority is slighted, and its disposition to moderate measures treated with contumacy, it is compelled to proceed to the extreme exercise of its prerogatives, or present to its subjects the spectacle of its authority contemned and defeated.

After the establishment of the office of censor, there were no cases of offence, except what were comparatively trivial, and which seem to have originated more in negligence than design.

The steps taken in Lord Minto's administration, to prevent the publication* of religious works offensive to the nation, has been already detailed. During the whole of the Government of this nobleman there appears to have been a very vigilant superintendence of the press*. In 1811 the names of the printers were directed to be affixed to all works, advertisements, papers, &c.; and two years afterwards, further regulations directed not only that the newspapers, notices, handbills, and all ephemeral publications, should be sent to the chief secretary for revision, but the titles of all works intended for publication should be transmitted to the same officer, who had the option of requiring the work itself to be sent for his examination, if he deemed it necessary.

These additional restrictions upon the press were made under the government of a nobleman who, from his character, was the most unlikely of men to impose any restraint that he could avoid upon the liberty of his countrymen. They were a strong confirmation of the wisdom and foresight of his predecessor, and evinced the necessity of increased vigilance to check a growing evil. They had the effect of preventing his being forced upon any harsh measures to individuals; and it is worthy of observation, that from the time the office of censor was established, though there were never less than five newspapers published at Calcutta, in which every kind of European intelligence, and all matters of general and local interest, were inserted, there did not occur, from 1801 till 1820, (a period of twenty years), one occasion on which government was compelled even to threaten to send any individual to England.

During the first three years of the administration of Lord Hastings, frequent censures had been passed on the editor of a paper, called the Asiatic Mirror, for what was deemed improper conduct. The editor, for one of his pleas of justification, remonstrated† upon the varied mode in which [illegible] filled the [illegible] and the [illegible] understand[illegible] was to pursue. [illegible] remonstrance; but [illegible] office of [illegible] tute, regu[illegible] of newspa[illegible]

By this [illegible] office was abolished, and the responsibility of printing offensive matter was removed from a public functionary to the author or editor; but this change, so far from rescinding any of the restrictions upon the press, in reality imposed them in a strong, if not in a stronger degree, than any measure that had been before adopted. This conviction would, no doubt, have been general, but for the misinterpretation of a passage in the answer given by Lord Hastings to an address from the inhabitants of Madras. In this address, his lordship was complimented on the adoption of a measure "calculated to give strength to a liberal and just government, to which freedom of inquiry and the liberty of discussion was the best support;" and his lordship's answer was couched in terms§, which were in some quarters altogether misinterpreted. It was erroneously inferred that his lordship was disposed to give a very great latitude to freedom of publication; and that the restrictions which had been before imposed, if not virtually repealed by this public declaration of his opinions, would, at least, not be enforced by the arbitrary punishment inflicted by former Governor-generals of sending offenders to England. The editor* of the Calcutta Journal was forward to declare this impression and to act upon it. This paper early evinced a talent and industry that would have given it success under any circumstance; and when its pages added, to the excellent matter with which they were often filled, attacks upon public measures, with strictures on the highest official personages in India, its circulation greatly increased. The very disputes of the editor with individuals and with government gave a piquancy to his pages, while his display of attachment to English principles, in the bold assertion of the liberty of the press, and his resistance to what was reprobated as arbitrary power, gained him many and zealous advocates, who, awakened as it were at his call to feelings congenial to their native country, forgot for the moment the vast difference between that and the land in which they had chosen to reside. Encouraged by their approbation, and by the profit and popularity which for a short period attended his labours, the editor persisted in his course, which terminated in his being sent to England. The legality and justice of this extreme measure were confirmed by the decision of the court of directors, and by the king in council, to both of which authorities he made his appeal against the severity of his treatment in India.

It would occupy too much space to detail the measures which Lord Hastings took before he left Bengal to restrain the licentiousness of the press, or to give the sentiments he recorded, expressive of disappointment at the effects produced by the latitude which he had desired to give to this cherished English privilege. The moderation with which he performed his duty on this occasion did not save him from the attacks of those who had a short time before hailed him as the bestower of that freedom which he was now represented as anxious to destroy. His successors, Mr. Adam and Lord Amherst, were virulently assailed for the acts which the continued offences of the successive editors of the Calcutta Journal compelled them to adopt; and the former incurred more obloquy from a popular party on account of the regulations established by him, with the sanction of the supreme court of Calcutta, by which every printer is obliged to have a licence before he is authorized to print a newspaper, pamphlet, or work of any description whatsoever; which licences are to be withdrawn on the transgression of any of the restrictions under which the press is placed. This measure applies to all classes, and is deemed, for that reason, better than the restoration of the office of censor, which as far as the arbitrary act of banishing from India operated, could apply to Europeans only; while the Anglo-Indians and natives could consequently print and publish what they pleased, without being amenable to any punishment but what the ordinary course of law inflicted.

The history of the press at Madras and Bombay is, on a small scale, not unlike that of Calcutta. At the former presidency one case occurred, thirty years ago, of an editor† being ordered to England for publishing a libellous paper; but no similar act of severity has been required there since, owing, no doubt, to the office of censor having been continued in that presidency. It is important, however, to state that, when that able and respectable nobleman, Lord William Bentinck, was at the head of this government, one of His Majesty's judges‡ sent to the government a copy of his charge to the grand jury at the preceding sessions, with a request that it should be printed; which request was not complied with, as the charge in question was considered to contain an attack on the civil government of the country. The governor took this occasion of expressing his sentiments in the most decided manner regarding all such publications.

"It is necessary, in my opinion," his lordship observed, "for the public safety, that the press in India should be kept under the most rigid control. It matters not from what, pen the dangerous matter may issue; the higher the authority the greater the mischief."

This was the just and deliberate opinion of a nobleman deeply imbued with the true principles of English freedom, but at the same time, too well acquainted with the frame of our Indian government to admit any part of that to suffer injury when in his hands, from a desire either to evade responsibility or to court popularity.

The press at Bombay was placed under the supervision of a government officer in the year 1791; and the censorship continued until it was done away at Calcutta, when it was also abolished at Bombay. Though various discussions had arisen, no extreme act of authority was resorted to, until lately that the governor in council directed the editor* of the Bombay Gazette to be sent to England, on a complaint from one of His Majesty's judges at that presidency, founded on an alleged misstatement of the legal proceedings of the court in which he presided. The quarter from which this appeal was made to the civil government, unless we impugn the conduct of the judge who made it, must carry with it irresistible evidence of the necessity of that authority whose aid was solicited; and with respect to the extreme resorted to, in affording this aid, there is one unanswerable plea to be preferred, which is, that a government so situated cannot suffer the commands it has issued to be successfully opposed by an individual, without a loss of that impression of its power which is quite essential to the fulfilment of its various and important duties.

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* Lord Minto's exercise of his authority upon this occasion was represented by the Rev. Mr. Buchanan, then a clergyman at Calcutta, to be contrary to the practice of former Governors-general; but his lordship, in a despatch to the secret committee of the court of directors, (7th Nov. 1807,) fully repelled this attack upon the measures of government. He adverted to the proceedings, already noticed, of Lord Wellesly relative to the proposed thesis of disputation at the college of Fort William. He also adverted to the recent massacre at Vellore, and to the sentiments which the court of directors had expressed on hearing of that disaster. With regard to publications, he observed, "that the existing restrictions upon the press in India had been in force many years, and that it could not be supposed that any former administration would have deemed it consistent with the public safety, or with the obligations of the public faith, as pledged to the native subjects of the Company for the unmolested exercise of their religion to permit the circulation of such inflammatory works as those which had been brought to notice."

Lord Minto, in reference to the discussion with the missionaries at Serampore, observes "that no innovation has taken place in the principles and practice of this government relative to the control of the productions of the press, that no new and specific imprimatur has been established for works on theology: but that the restrictions which virtually existed with regard to publications in general, were practically applied to theological works only, when works of that class, containing strictures on the religion of the country in terms the most irritating and offensive, by being circulated among our native subjects, exposed the public tranquillity to hazard."

* The editors of the newspapers were consured, in 1807, for publishing intelligence about the distribution of his majesty's fleet, such articles being contrary to orders; and these restrictions were directed to be observed at Madras and Bombay.

† Letter from Dr. Bryce, editor of the Mirror, dated February, 1817.

‡ These regulations were as follow:—

"The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the followiug heads:—

"1. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the honourable court of directors, or other public authorities in England, connected with the government in India; or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration; or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the members of council, of the judges of the supreme court, or of the lord bishop of Calcutta.

"2. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population of any intended interference with their religious opinions.

"3 The republication, from English or other newspapers, of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to effect the British power or reputation in India.

"4. Private scandal and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society."

§ Lord Hastings, in his reply to the address from the inhabitants of Madras, observes, My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles might have sufficed to make me break them —I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scrutiny: while conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That government which has nothing to disguise wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed: and let the triumph of our beloved country in its awful contest with tyrant ridden France speak value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments."

* Mr. Buckingham.

† Mr. Humphries. He made his escape from on board the ship in which he was embarked.

‡ Sir Henry Gwillim,

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Thos. Tapp, 1st Gr. Regt.
Asst. Surgn A. J. Montefiore
Lieut. Col. Cleiland.
DEPARTURES.—Captain J. Seward, M. Es.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. S. W. Hart, 22d Regt.
Lt. and Adjt G. W. Oakes, M. B.
Capt. A. Wogan Browne, J. H. F.
Lt. and Qr Mr Thos. Candy, 20th Rt. N. I.
Lieut. Coventry, 20th Rt.
Capt. S. D. Sjordet Pioneers.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March. 17th Brig Sada Antah Pursad, Goolam Muideen Naqudah, from Quilon, 10th Jan.
19th Portuguese Brig Cassador, J. A. da Silva, commander, from Brazils, 25th Nov. touched at Goa, left it 11th March.
Passengers per Brig. Sada Antah Pursad.—Mr V. Watts, Mr. J. L. Class.
DEPARTURES.—14th Brig Catherine (Free Trader) Thomas Kincaid, Com. to Greenock.
17th French Ship L'Anne Maria, Le Pelletier, Com. to Madras and Pondicherry.
18th Brig Theodore, Henry Langlois, Com. to Mauritius.
Do. Ship Malabar, W. S. Skitter Com. to Calcutta.
Passengers by Brig Catherine.—Mrs. Philips, Lieut. Philips, Lieut. MacIntosh, Lieut. Orr, Lieut. Ralph, Lieut. Richardson.
By Malabar,—Mrs. Apcar, Mrs. Skitter and Child, Mrs. Mahomed Alli Khan, Major Forbes, A. Apcar Esq. 4 Masters Apcar 2 Master? Mahomed Alli Khan 2 Misses Frances.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Britannia, for London.
Castlereagh for China.
Bannerman for ditto.
Jamesina for ditto.
Samdaney for Penang and Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—March 2d and 3d The French Ship Alexander, Geyllot, from Bourbon 13th January.
LIST OF PASSENGERS.
Per Alexander, from Bourbon.—Monsr, Croquet, Counsellor of Chandernagore; Madam and Miss Croquet, Madam Demars and Monsr. Demars, Merchant.
VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.
The Bark Prince of Wales, Captain J. Dare, for Sumatra in a day or two.
The Brig Guardian, Captain G. Sutherland, for Penang in 3 or 4 days.
DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.
The English Ship Cauder Bux, Aga Hossain, for Muscat.
The English Ship Rockingham, Captain A. Fotheringham, for London.
STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
FRIDAY EVENING 2D MARCH 1827.
DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Pascoa inward bound, remains,—Alexander (F.) passed up,—Sir Francis Macnaghten passed down.
KEDGEREE.—Coromandel, passed down.
SAUGOR.—H. C. Ship Asia remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—March 3, Ship Milford, Captain T. J. Jackson, for Masulipatam, Malabar Coast and Bombay.
6, Ship Ganges, Captain R. Lloyd, for London.
7, Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.
Ship Madras, Captain C. Beach,
Ship Mellish, Captain A. Vincent.
Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdul Cawder.
French Ship La Maria Magdalene, Capt Villenber
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain C. Robertson.

(Continued in the Supplement,)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 21st MARCH, 1827.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Mamoody, Captain P. Venerosky.
Brig George, Captain Burnaby Simon Vaz.
Brig Eliza, Tindal Guntaloo.
Cutter Recovery, Captain Anderson.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 12th Inst. by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieut. E Marsh, 10th Regt. Assist. Superintendent of Bazars, P. A. D. to Jane Inglis, daughter of William Forlong Esquire, of Wellshot House near Glasgow.

On the 15th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Philip Maughan, Esq. Captain Bombay Maring, to Elizabeth youngest daughter of the late James Arnott, Esq. Arbickie N. B.

BIRTHS.—At Rutnaghiree, on the 3d Instant, the Lady of Capt. Dunbabin, of the 22d Regt. Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Aurungabad on the 15th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. A. Adam, M. 44th N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Severndroog, in Dr. Maxwell's house on the 25th Feb. in the 40th year of his age, Captain Henry Vanspall of H. M. 41st Regt.

"At Poona, on the 12th instant, of Consumption, Agnes the widow of the late Lieut. Mellis of H. M's. 20th Regt. and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Campbell, Esquire of the same Regt. deeply regretted by all who knew her."

On the 13th March, Mr. Emanuel Charles Anderson, of Bombay, aged about 42 years.

At Dapoolie, on the 17th instant, Mr. Joshua Yearboroyh, Sub Conductor of the Commissariat Department Aged 29 years and 2 months.

At Colabah, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 20th Inst. Charles Frederick Blachley, the infant Son of Captain G. W. Blachley 13th Regt. N. I. aged seventeen months,

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 26th February, by the Revd. Free Antonio de S. Goncalo Mr. George Browne, of the Government Gazette Office, to Miss Maria Pereira, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Jeronimo Pereira.

At Calcutta, on the 17th February, Mr. Augustin Pereira, of the General Department, to Miss Hannah Walker.

At Calcutta, on the 26th February, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Hogan, to Mrs. A. Mavrody, relct of the late Mr. L. C. Mavrody, of the Western Board.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 24th Feb. Mrs. W. Bason, of a Son.

At Bishop's College on the evening of the 20th February, the Lady of the Rev. Professor Craven, of a Son.

At Sulkea, on the 28th February, Mrs. M. Hardliss, of a Son.

At Poore on the 20th Fabruary, the Lady of Dr. Brander of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Saturday the 24th February John Sanford Esq Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Calcutta, aged 51 years.

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, at the Great Jail, Emma Eliza, the infant Daughter of Mr. William Dolby, aged 1 year 4 months and 10 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th February, Mrs. Elizabeth Black, Wife of Mr. James Black, Branch Pilot of the H. C, Marine

At Calcutta, on the 1st March, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Greig, Wife of Captain John Greig of the Country Service, aged 26 years and 2 months.

At Barrackpore Park, on the 22d February Mary Anne Desmond, only Daughter of Mrs. E. Marr, aged 2 years, 4 months and 14 days.

At Serampore, on the 20th February, John O'Brien Tandy, Esq.

At Barrackpore on the 21st February, Elizabeth Sophia Clementina the infant Daughter of Lieut. James Hay, 25th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Arcot, on Tuesday the 27th February, by the Rev. R. Smyth, M. A. Lieut. George Elliot, 5th Madras Light Cavalry to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Herbert Jeffreys.

At Tanjore, on the 26th ultimo, in the Mission Church, by the Rev. Mr. J. C. Kholhoff, Mr. William Trinder, to Miss Maria Uzeth.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, on the 16th of February, the Lady of Captain Keating 41st Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Kamptee, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. James Keer, of the 2d European Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Vizianagrum, on the morning of the 26th February, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Smithwaite, of the 16th Regt. N. I. than whom the Government possessed not a more active, brave and enterprising Officer so long as health and strength enabled him to perform his arduous Military duties. He died after a long and severe illness, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his afflicted family and friends.

At Mangalore, on the evening of the 20th ultimo. Captain N. M'Neill, 50th Regt. N. I. in the 34th year of his age.

At Vizagapatam, on the 21th of February, Emma Henrietta, infant Daughter of Captain Jones, Major of Brigade aged 18 months.

Calcutta.

We understand that the Siamese have built a number of gun vessels lately—for what purpose is not stated.

The India Gazette, Feb. 26.

By the *Bombay Merchant*, which arrived on the 22d, Mr. Crawford, and most of the gentlemen attached to his Mission to Ava, have returned to the Presidency. We have received by this opportunity, several communicatinos of much interest, which we hope shortly to lay before our readers, and in the mean time, are enabled to offer the following notices of the state of public affairs :—

The accounts brought by the *Bombay Merchant*, from the new Settlement of Amherst, extend to the 9th of this month, and from Rangoon to the end of January. The Cantonments at Maulam'hyeng have been nearly completed, and on the 26th and 27th of January, H. M. 45th Regiment, previously at old Martaban, crossed the river, and occupied their barracks. There is every appearance of the new station proving healthy. The sick of the 45th which, in December, amounted to 140, were reduced, by the end of January, to 88, and among these there were but eight severe cases.

The report of Rangoon being in possession of the Taliens, to which we auverted last week, proves to be premature, but the whole of lower Pegu, from the Saluen to the Bassien River, on one side, and from the sea to the branching off of the Irrawaddy, at Yangainchainya on the other, is in a state of insurrection or anarchy. *Maongsat*, the Myothuggi of Syriam, has assumed the title of King, and mounted the "white umbrella," the standard of Royalty. This individual is about 50 years of age, and a man of courage and firmness, but not remarkable for his talent. The late King married a Cousin of Maongsat's, and by her, who was a great favourite, had a son, the present Prince of Mek-k'ha-ra, Through the influence of this connexion, Maong-sat was, at one time, raised to the station of Governor of Martaban, a place however, which he soon lost in the vicissitude of Burman Court intrigue. He afterwards became Myothuggi, or Chief of the district of Syriam, his native place In this situation he made, of all the Burman Chiefs, the most vigorous and persevering resistance against our arms. Hostility to the Burmans has always marked his character, and brought him into frequent troubles. On one occasion, not above four years ago, he was actually led out for execution, and pardoned on the spot. During our occupation of the country, and after he had once fairly joined us, he continued faithful and attached, without receiving any other encouragement, than that of being retained in the administration of his district. Now in power, he professes to imitate the English. The practice of sitting and crouching before the great, is denounced by him as unmanly. His troops and retainers, of all kinds, are directed to come into his own presence, or that of the other Chiefs, in an erect attitude, and salute like English Sepoys. He declares, that after the example of the English, he will dismiss all his prisoners, after disarming them, and that he will neither kill nor maim any of his enemies taken in action. Hitherto, it is said, he has kept his word. He pays the utmost deference to whatever, in person or property, is English, and although in possession of the whole of the lower part of the river, the smallest boats or vessels belonging to us, are allowed to pass his posts without molestation. His insurrection against the Burman government was what no one could have foretold. Some persons, otherwise well informed, had even gone the length of insisting, from the earliest period of our invasion of the Burman empire, that the Taliens, as a nation, might be considered extinct, being, after seventy years subjugation, as if it were incorporated with the Burmans. The result has proved the total fallacy of this opinion. Experience has also proved the fallacy of another notion, that the Karians were a peaceful agricultural people, who never engaged in the profession of arms. Maongbyu, the Chief of this Tribe, has risen in insurrection against the Burmans, and joined Maong-sat. He is promised the Government of Bassein, and has actually marched to the conquest of this Province with 3000 men. With the exception of the Town of Rangoon, and the Great Pagoda, the whole neighbourhood of Rangoon is in the occupation of the Talains as well as the districts of Syriam and Dalla. What the termination of this contest will be, it is almost impossible to say. As far as arms, discipline, and courage are concerned, both parties seem to be nearly upon an equality, that is to say, they are both as deficient in all three as can well be imagined. The members of the Mission returning from Ava, and our countrymen residing at Rangoon, were eye-witnesses of several of the actions or skirmishes which were fought, and were utterly surprised at the imbecility and pusillanimity of both Burmans and Talains. The incapacity of the Burmans to put down this insurrection, affords incontestable evidence of the feebleness to which its power has been reduced by the late war. The news of the insurrection had reached Ava, by the middle of December, and yet down to the end of January, no re-inforcement or none at least of any moment, had arrived at Rangoon, although, if troops had been available at the capital, they might have been sent by dispatch in less than ten days.

A Meeting of the Committee of the United Service Club, was held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 22d of February, 1827, when, after reading the Rules proposed, the following Resolutions were proposed by Mr. Trower and seconded by Colonel Stevenson :

Resolution 1.—That the Rules just read, are approved and confirmed, and that they be published in the *Government Gazette*, together with a list of the names of all original Members.

2d.—That one hundred copies of these Rules be printed and placed at the disposal of the Committee that may be appointed.

3d.—That Major Jackson be requested to accept the Office of Secretary to the Club and to the Committee of Management.

4th.—That Mr. Barnett be requested to effect the purchase of the Plated-ware, to be sold to day at Messrs. Tulloh and Co., at a sum not exceeding Sa. Rs. 5000.

5th.—That the Secretary be requested to issue an immediate Advertisement, requesting Gentlemen, who wish to be considered as Original Members of the Club, to send in their names to the Secretary, Major Jackson, on or before Thursday next, the 1st of March, and that until the Club is opened, he will receive the name of any Gentleman, whom a Member of the Club may be desirous of proposing as a candidate, under the Rules established.

That the following Gentlemen be elected as President, Vice-President, and Members of the Committee of Management :

President.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Finch.

Vice-Presidents.

Colonel Stevenson. | Mr. C. Trower.

Members.

Colonel Watson, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. Barnett, Major Beatson, Mr. Wynch, Capt. Oliphant, Mr. Walpole, Lt.-Col. Cunliffe.

The remaining Members to be elected hereafter.

J. W. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

LIST OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

The Right Honorable Lord Combermere, Lieutenant Colonel Dawkins, Lieutenant Dougan, Captain Mundy, Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, Captain White, 59th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Cox, 58th Regiment Native Infantry, Mr. G. A. Bushbey, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Barnett, Captain A. Spiers, Captain Caldwell, Dr. Burke, Colonel Pepper, Commodore Hayes, Mr. Strong, Major Beatson, Mr. Matthews, Civil Surgeon, Colonel J. W. Fast, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Major Maling, Colonel Hodgson, Captain Baker, Mr. Munny, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Cockrane, Mr. Trower, Colonel Cunliffe, Colonel Watson, Colonel Stevenson, Captain Oliphant, Major Jackson, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Hon'ble Colonel Finch, Major Peddes, Colonel Bryant, Mr. Wynch, Mr. Turton, Mr. R. M. Hamilton, Mr. Mackenzie, Adt. 8th Cavalry, Brigadier O'Halloran, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. D. Scott, Dr. James Ranken, Mr. T. T. Metcalf, Lieutenant Colonel Parker, Brigadier Major Honnywood, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Wollen, Mr. Forbes, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant W. Hislop, Captain J. Cheape, Captain W. Bailton, Assistant Commissary General, Captain Mackinly, D. A. A. G., Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Baddeley, Captain F. Jenkins, Lieutenant J. N. Forbes, Lieutenant J. P. Macdougall.

Note.—Should any original Member's name have been omitted by mistake, Gentlemen are requested to notify the same to the Secretary.

RULES OF THE BENGAL CLUB.

Rule 1.—A Club to be established in Calcutta, and called the Bengal Club, the name to consist of five hundred Members.

Rule 2.—Members to be eligible as follows :—

Civil Servants of five years service.

Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Military Service, Captains of five years service.

Officers of the Medical Department of five years service.

Captains of the Honorable Company's Marine and regular service.

The Bench, Bar, and Clergy, on their arrival in the country.

One hundred (of the five hundred) Members abovementioned, to be eligible from among Residents in Calcutta, not in His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's services.

Rule 3.—The following classes to be admitted as honorary and occasional Members, not included in the limitation of five hundred.

1st.—The Personal Staff of the Governor General and Commander in Chief, not eligible as permanent Members.

2d.—The Personal Staff of the Governors and Commander in Chief of the other Presidencies.

3d.—Members of the services (mentioned in the preceding rule) of the other Presidencies, who would be eligible under the rules established for the Club.

4th.—All Commissioned Officers of His Majesty's Navy, belonging to the Indian station.

5th.—Honorary Members to have all the privileges of permanent Members, except that of ballot.

Rule 4.—1*st.*—Gentlemen arriving in India, on or before the first of March, 1828, (if eligible) to have the option of becoming original Members of the Club.

2d.—Gentlemen now absent from India (similarly eligible) to be allowed the same option, provided their desire to become Members, be communicated on or before the 1st of September, 1828.

3d.—Members of the United Service Club in London, to have the option of becoming Members (without ballot) on intimating their wish within one month after their arrival in Calcutta.

Rule 5.—1st. An entrance subscription of Sicca Rupees 250 to be paid in advance by every original or other permanent Member, besides an annual subscription of one hundred Rupees (also payable in advance) if resident in or within one hundred miles of Calcutta, and one-fourth of that amount if resident beyond that limit.

2d.—Any Member availing himself of the advantage of the Club, if resident in Calcutta for one month in any year, to pay the full rate of subscription for that year.

3d.—Members absent in Europe to be exempted from the payment of their subscription during such absence.

4th.—Honorary and occasional Members to pay only the amount of Annual Subscription.

Rule 6.—The following to be the rules for the admission of Members, by *ballot*.

1st.—Each condidate for admission to be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another—the name of the Candidate to be written in the Ballot Book, by the proposer, and seconded by themselves, respectively, the ballot to take place between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. on days to be specified.

2d.—No Ballot to be voted, unless twelve Members actually ballot, and one black ball in six shall exclude.

3d.—A list containing the names of the Candidates to be balloted for, on each day shall be put up in the Club-room, one week before the day of ballot. Honorary Members may be balloted for the day they are proposed.

4th.—On the admission of each new Member, the same to be notified to him, with a copy of the Rules of the Club, and a request for an order, for the amount of his Entrance, and Annual Subscription. All Subscriptions, as before required, to be paid in advance into the hands of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co., Treasurers of the Club.

5th.—No newly elected Member shall be admissible to participate in any of the advantages or privileges of the Club, until he has paid the amount of his Entrance and Subscription Money.

6th.—If any newly elected Member do not, in compliance with the preceding clause, pay the sum specified within the space of three months, from the day of his admission to the Club, if he be in India, twelve months, if at the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena, or at any place to the Eastward of the Cape, and eighteen months if in Europe, his name to be erased from the list of Members.

7th.—The name of every Member failing to pay his Annual Subscription due on the 1st of March of each year, shall be placed in a conspicuous part of the Club Room, and if the Subscription be not paid on or before the 1st June, he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, and his name shall be erased from the books accordingly.

8th.—No person who has been dismissed the King's or Company's service, can be now a Member of the Club, unless reinstated.

Rule 7.—1st.—All the concerns of the Club and its internal arrangement, to be managed by a Committee, consisting of a President, two (2) Vice-Presidents, and twelve (12) Members, to be elected annually at the General Meeting of the Club, to be held on the 1st of March of every year.

2d.—The Committee shall hold an ordinary Meeting on the first and third Monday in every month, at 10 o'clock, to transact current business, to audit the accounts, and to confirm the proceedings of the preceding.

3d.—Three of the Committee shall form a quorum upon the days of Meeting.

4th.—Any infraction of the rules of the Club shall be taken immediate cognizance

of by the Committee, and it shall be considered the duty of the Committee, in case of the occurrence of any circumstance likely to disturb the order and harmony of the Club, to call a General Meeting, giving due notice thereof, and in the event of its being voted at that Meeting, by two-thirds of the persons present, that the name of any Member or Members be removed from the Club, their subscriptions for the current year shall, in that case, be returned, and he, or they, shall cease to belong to the Club.

5th.—The pecuniary concerns of the Club shall be vested in the Committee, who shall have power to adopt such measures regarding its Funds, as may appear most conducive to the interests of the Club.

6th.—The Committee may call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, giving eight days notice, specifying the object of the Meeting; the discussion to be confined to that object only. The Committee shall also call a General Meeting on the written requisition of twenty Members.

7th.—All notices of Extraordinary General Meetings to be signed by eight of its Members, and put up in the Club Room, for at least eight days previous to the day of Meeting.

8th—No new Rule, or alteration of a General Rule to be made without the sanction of a majority of two-thirds of an Extraordinary General Meeting, composed of at least twenty Members.

9th.—If any new Rule or Regulation, or alteration of an old Rule, be duly proposed at the Annual Meeting on the 1st of March, and approved of at the following Meeting on that day week, by two-thirds of the Members then present, the same shall be considered as adopted by the Club.

10th.—No subject that does not relate to the concerns of the Club, shall be proposed, or brought forward for public discussion, at any Annual or General Meeting.

Rule 8.—1st.—The Club House to be open every day for the reception of Members, at seven o'clock in the morning, and closed at twelve o'clock at night, after which no Members shall be admitted. Such Members, however, as may then be within the house, are not to be restricted with respect to their departure by this Rule.

2d.—No Member shall take away from the Club, on any pretence whatsoever, any Newspaper, Pamphlet. Book, or other article, the property of the Institution, under the penalty of expulsion.

3d.—The Club House will comprize—

A Coffee Room and Dining Rooms.

A Reading Room.

A Billiard Room and Card Room? also sleeping apartments for Members arriving at the presidency: the number, &c., to be determined by the Committee.

4th.—A house Steward and Accountant to be appointed for the management of the details of the Club, at a salary of one hundred and fifty Rupees per mensem.

5th.—A Khansamah and other subordinate servants to be appointed, whose salaries and duties respectively will be fixed by the Committee.

6th.—The prices of the Wines, and of every other article, shall be regulated by the Committee, and written up in the Dining and Coffee Rooms.

7th.—No provisions cooked in the Club, House, or Wines, or other Liquors, are to be sent out of the house on any pretence whatsoever. Any defect, or fault that may be found with a Dinner, is to be written on the back of the bill, and signed by the Member complaining, which bill and fault will be considered on settling the weekly accounts; and any inattention, or improper conduct on the parts of the servants, is to be stated in writing, to be laid before the Committee at their usual Meeting.

8th.—All Members are to pay in ready money, or by a draft on a House of Agency, their bills, and every expense they incur before they leave the House; the Steward being under the necessity of accounting to the Committee for all money passing through his hands, and having positive orders not to open accounts with any individuals.

9th.—Cards, Chess, and Billiards, shall be admitted in the Club. The sum played for shall not exceed gold mohur points, and no Game shall be commenced in the Club House after the hour of twelve at night.

10th.—No Member shall, on any account, bring a dog into the Club House.

11th.—The Members of the Club are requested from time to time to make known their addresses, or changes of residence, that the same may be entered into the Club Book accordingly.

Gov. Gazette Feb. 26.

HINDOO METAPHYSICS

To the Editor of the Sumbad Coumoodee.

Sir,—A correspondent in the 258th Number of the *Sumachar Chundrika*, under the name of Sree Krisnanundu Surma, has proposed four queries. to which he has requested answers in conformity to the doctrines of the Vaids and the Vaidant, in order that he may be relieved from the uneasiness of doubting. Although the variety of Sunskritum and Bangallee works extant on the subject renders it unnecessary, yet I beg through the medium of your Paper, to offer the following brief answers:

1st Query.—"Is the Supreme Being possessed or devoid of attributes?" The Nyayu and other systems of philosophy ascribe attributes to the Deity, saying that he is omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent, &c. The Vaidant system, to make it easy of comprehension, has also in the first place, in explaining the Deity from his works, applied to Him the same attributes; but afterwards, to show that the Divine essence is undefinable, the Vaidant has denied God all attributes, that is, such attributes as we have any notion of, and by which we make relative distinctions between objects. "The Supreme Being is not what he has been before described to be, by ascribing to Him either human or superhuman properties, which was done merely to facilitate comprehension"—*Vrihudarunyak Srooti* In fine His nature is beyond the reach of our senses and mental faculties. Neither the Nyayu nor any other system has ever ascribed materiality to the Supreme Power.

2d Query.—"Does the difference between the soul and the Deity exist in reality or does it arise from spiritual illusion?" The Nyayu and other systems consider the difference as real; but in the Vaidant it is said to proceed from spiritual illusion; that is, as long as we retain a consciousness of individual existence, so long does the difference exist. It is said in the Moonduk and Vaidant that "During the soul's connection with the body, the difference is manifest, and therefore in that state the soul is different from the Deity; in the same manner as the image of the sun being reflected on a body of water, the reflected image appears different from the sun, and is seen to tremble, though the tremour exists not in the sun."

3d Query.—"In the soul's final emancipation does it re-unite with the Deity, or does it enjoy equal felicity with Him?" To facilitate the comprehension (of mortals) it has been said that the soul enjoys equal felicity with the Deity; but in reality final emancipation is a state of reunion of the soul with Universal Spirit, as the portion of air contained in a pot or a house on the dissolution of either, re-unites with the universal space.

4th Query.—"Is the universe a real existence or not?" Other systems of philosophy consider it a real existence, but the Vaidant declares it to be the effect of Mayu or spiritual illusion: it is however at the same time said to be eternal as emanating from the Deity.

SREE RAMKANAE SURMUNUH.

Sumbad Cowmoodee 17th February, 1827.

It is stated by the *John Bull* that Governmen are about to build two small steam vessels o light draft for the conveyance of troops up the country. The measure reflects infinite credit on those who suggested it, for by the present mode of conveyance, the men are subjected to a great deal of privation and misery to say nothing of the immense detention and the annual loss of valuable lives in the Ganges in the unwieldy country boats. We should be glad also to see the attention of Government directed to the provision of some such conveyance for the troops arriving at this Port from Great Britian and the Presidencies. The only co... is the river sloops, in w... are constantly endange... exposure to the clima... during the detention on... and dangerous craft. It... surprize to us to learn tha... have been almost daily ru... Kedgeree, the troops have... in these native sloops afte... quently eight or ten days, w... been up in a few hours, in ei... If one or two of these vessels ... placed under the orders of the Master Attendant too, it would greatly advantage the commerce of the Port, by facilitating the conveyance of Pilots down the river, and if at the same time some arrangement were made for the conveyance of the mails, the mercantile community would be greatly benefited, to say nothing of "the Gentlemen of the Press."

[*The Calcutta Chronicle. February 25.*

The following is the translation of an article on the proposed Stamp Duties which appeared in the *Sumbad Cowmudee* of Saturday last. The Editor of that paper announces his intention of preparing and circulating among his countrymen a petition for general signature to be afterwards presented to the Government, appealing against the New Impost; and it is gratifying to observe such a measure proposed in a style at once so firm and temperate, with a full view of the evils and inconveniences that will result from the imposition of the tax, accompanied by a determination to address the highest authority for their prevention. We have understood that the European merchants of Calcutta have now a case before Counsel connected with this subject, and it will depend upon the opinion that may be given, whether the proper course will be to appeal against the Stamp Regulation in the Supreme Court or to petition Government for its suspension and revocation. We have the fullest confidence in the judgment and prudence of the gentlemen who h... taken this matter in hand, but we ... gest the propriety of their k... better informed of the course ... ings. All are strongly, if not ... ed in the result, and all the... made acquainted with the ste... general benefit.

"Every one is aware that not ... months, hence, that is from the 1st ... all our Notes, Deeds &c. are to be ... stamped paper, in other words, fo... common paper suffices, we are to pa... in order to get stamps on it. That the severity of this measure is felt by the public is quite evident: but we feel more strongly the absence of all zeal and exertion to prevent the operation of the Stamp Regulation. In the 203d number of our Paper we suggested, that if a petition, signed by the community at large, representing their inability to merit the heavy duties intended to be imposed upon them were laid before the Supreme Council, that body would certainly allow some consideration to the subject, But hitherto nothing of the kind has been attempted. We therefore again take the liberty to state, that we shall prepare a petition for the purpose, and send it round for subscription to all classes of the community, and when a sufficient number of signatures has been obtained, it shall be presented in the usual away. Should this step be not taken, there will be abundant cause of repentance hereafter. The rich and poor being equally engaged in secular transactions, the Regulation will operate upon the one as well as upon the other; but though the weight may not fall heavy on the former, still they should feel for their fellow-creatures and lend their names for the good of others."

Since writing the above we have learned with much pleasure, that a Meeting was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Palmer and Co. for the purpose of taking into consideration, the measures necessary to be adopted in order to convey to Government the sense of the English and Native Merchants of Calcutta, respecting the New Stamp Regulation, and it was resolved that a petition against it should be proposed and submitted to another meeting to be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the same place. Several of the most distinguished Merchants of Calcutta were present, besides from eighty to a hundred natives of great respectability. We have heard that several meetings have been held by the natives themselves to concert the most effectual means consistent with the law, for resisting the Stamp Regulation. When public opinion assumes these forms, we cannot doubt that our rulers both in India and in England will consent to retrace their steps and will refrain from urging a measure to which the public feeling and sentiment are so decidedly opposed.

The Brig *William*, a fine little vessel of 150 tons burthen is we learn hired by Government for the purpose of being employed in the Survey Department, under the command of Captain Crawford of the H. C.'s Bombay Marine, who proceeds in her forthwith to survey the Coast of Arracan, which is still, notwithstanding our frequent intercourse with it of late, very imperfectly known. The skill and experience of this officer amply justify the expectation, that the cause of nautical and geographical science will derive eminent advantage from his valuable labors; but it is to be lamented, that so much delay should have occurred in employing him upon the arduous service on which he is now about to proceed, because while it exposes him to unnecessary hazard and difficulty in its execution, it is calculated also greatly to retard it, with reference to the approaching S. W. Monsoon. We are informed that during that season the Arracan Coast forms a dangerous lee shore, when from the general violence of the wind and sea and the state of the atmosphere, the operations of nautical surveying are impracticable. It is true indeed, that we have learned, that the months of March and April are considered the finest in the year throughout the Bay of Bengal; but itwould seem to us, and those acquainted with the subject with whom we have conversed are of the same opinion, that two months is a very brief period in nautical surveying; and the idea of completing a survey of nearly 200 miles of coast in such a period is out of the question. We are satisfied, however, that all that can be done will ... accomplished by Captain Crawford. The ...*liam*, we understand, will leave town to-day ... Akyab.

...ere is one suggestion which we venture to ...it to the consideration of the Authorities ...h without being perfectly sure that they ...iberty to adopt it; it is this—that the charts ... Captain Crawford may prepare should ... aid of Lithography, be first given to ... ...ve to send home the manuscript charts ...arine Surveyors to the Court of Direc... ...to be published under the auspices of their Hydrographyher there, but by this process two or three years are lost in making known to the world discoveries of the highest importance to the navigator. Some few years ago, there was a necessity for this practice, but now there is not, and we hope to see it departed from. It is true that Lithographic charts cannot be so elegant as those engraved: but they may be first printed here lithographically and afterwards engraved at home as before. After all, elegance of appearance is of very secondary moment compared with accuracy and early publicity, which in matters of nautical research so essentially outweigh all other considerations.

[*The Calcutta Chronicle. February 27.*

T. E. Turton, Esq. has been appointed Advocate General in the room of J. Pearson, Esq. who has proceeded to Sea, for the benefit of his health,

The Bengal Chronicle, Feb. 27.

On Friday evening last, the Reverend Thos. Robison, domestic chaplain to the late Lord Bishop, preached the first of a series of Lectures at the Cathedral: he took for his text, the 3d Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles and the 18th verse—"But those things which God before had shewed by the mouth of all his prophets, that Christ should suffer, he hath so fulfilled." The Reverend preacher after ... some time on the prophecies which ... of Christ eight hundred years pre... ...rth, concluded by intimating his ...ke those prophecies and their re... ...ment the subject of his discourse ...vening during lent.

...e Bengal Chronicle March 4.

STAMP REGULATIONS.

...Moofussil readers will remember ...sation that prevailed throughout the Upper Provinces occasioned by the promulgation of Regulation XVI. of 1824.*: none of our Calcutta readers will forget the universal dissatisfaction which has attended the publication of Regulation XII of 1826, which was issued from the Government Gazette Office last Tuesday.

Regulation XVI. of 1824 and Regulation XII. of 1826 are almost counterparts of each other, save and except that the former was intended to operate only in the Upper Provinces, and the latter was framed expressly for the City of Calcutta, from which it would appear that in November 1824 the power or inclination did not exist, which in Dec. 1826, was exercised to impose Stamp duties upon all money transactions in *Calcutta*, to the manifest injury of its infant trade and to the serious inconvenience of every individual, who has any dealing in money matters; and who has *not*—great or small?—in either case the evil is of magnitude.

The following are the preamble and extracts from "A Regulation for raising and levying Stamp Duties within the Town of Calcutta.—Passed by the Vice President in Council on the 14th December, 1826."

"Whereas Stamp Duties have long been raised, levied, and paid within the Provinces subordinate to this Presidency, and whereas it appears expedient, with a view to the improvement of the Revenue, derived from the said duties, and is otherwise just and proper, that a similar Tax should be levied, and paid within the Town of Calcutta, the Vice President in Council, under the powers vested in him, by virtue of the XCVIII., and XCIX. Sections of the Act 53. George III. Cap. CLV. and with the sanction of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, has enacted the following Rules to be in force, within the said Town of Calcutta, from and after the 1st day May next ensuing.

"II. A Stamp duty shall be levied, raised and paid within the precints of the City of Calcutta, upon the deeds, instruments and writings, and according to the rates, specified in Schedule annexed to this Regulation, from and after the date specified in the Preamble of this Regulation, and no instrument, deed, or writing, of the descriptions specified in the said Schedule saving of course what may be therein declared to be exempted, shall be written or printed on any vellum, parchment, paper, tarleaf, or other material, applicable to such purposes, except the same shall have been duly stamped according to the rules of this Regulation.

"XI. If any person or persons shall, after the date specified in the preamble of this Regulation, write or engross, or cause to be written or engrossed, on any vellum, parchment, paper or other material, any of the matters, or things on account of which such material would be chargeable with Stamp duty, under the Rules of this, or any other Regulation in force, before the said material shall have been duly stamped, or, if any person shall, after the said date, in any manner make, sing, or execute, or accept, or negociate, any deed, or instrument, chargeable with a Stamp duty, that may not have been executed on paper, or other material duly stamped, such person or persons shall forfeit for every such offence, a sum equivalent to twenty times the value of the Stampt Paper, which ought to have been used.

"XII. *First* Any person or persons, filing exhibiting, recording, or causing, or procuring to be filed, exhibited, or recorded for the purposes of proof, information, registry, or for any purpose or manner whatsoever, in any Court of Justice or other Public Office any deed, instrument, or other writing required to be written on Stampt Paper, which may not be written on the prescribed Stampt Paper, whether the said persons or persons be himself the party, interested in the case of master, on account of which such deed, instrument, or writing may be filed, exhibited, or recorded, or be the Attorney or Agent of such party, shall forfeit to Government a sum equal to twenty times the value of the Stampt Paper, on which such deed, instrument, petition pleading, or document ought to have been written.

"*Second.* If any deed, instrument, or other writing required to be written on Stampt Paper, and written on the prescribed Stampt Paper, shall be filed, exhibited, or recorded in any Court of Judicature, or in any Public, Office, not having the signature of a licensed Stampt Vender, or other person duly authorised to sell or distribute Stampts endorsed upon it, the person or persons filing, exhibiting, or recording the said deed, instrument, or writing, or causing, procuring it to be filed, exhibited, or recorded, shall forfeit a sum equal to five times the value of the said Stampt Paper."

The remainder of the Regulation consists of provisions for the management, sale, and prevention of forgery, &c.

A schedule is annexed (of which we shall shortly present our readers with an abstract) by which it appears that nothing that can be stamped has been overlooked: Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Hoondies, Promissory Notes, Receipts and Discharges for money, Bonds, Conveyances, Leases, Pottahs, Agreements, Mortgages, Assignments, Letters of License, Policies of Insurance, Powers of Attorney, Bills of Lading, &c. &c. are all taxed—very unequally and unfairly in our humble opinion. To give the grounds of this opinion would lead us further than either our time or space at present permits.

The paragraph or section we have selected for more particular notice is that of.

"Receipts or discharges given for or upon the payment of any sum of money not exceeding 32 Rupees.				0	1
Exceeding 32 Rs.	not exceeding	100 Rs.		0	2
,, 100	,,	Ditto	200 ,,	0	4
,, 200	,,	Ditto	500 ,,	0	8
,, 500	,,	Ditto	1000 ,,	0	12
,, 1000	,,	Ditto	2000 ,,	1	0
,, 2000	,,	Ditto	3000 ,,	1	8
,, 3000	,,	Ditto	5000 ,,	2	0
,, 5000	,,	Ditto	8000 ,,	2	8
		Above	8000	4	0
Also for a receipt in full of all demands,				4	0

"And any instrument, note, memorandum, or writting, given upon the payment of money, whereby any money, debt, or demand, or the part thereof therein specified, shall be expressed or acknowledged to have been paid, settled, or otherwise satisfied, shall be deemed to be a receipt for the amount so declared, to be paid or satisfied.

"And if any such instrument or other writing shall contain a general acknowledgement of the settlement or debts, accounts, or other demands, without specifying the amount thereof, such instrument or writing shall be deemed and taken to be a receipt in full of all demands, and charged accordingly.

"And if payment be made by delivery of a bill or bills of exchange, draft or drafts, promissary notes, or the like securities of money, the receipt or acknowledgement given thereupon, shall be deemed to be a receipt within the meaning of this Schedule."

What we most strongly complain of, on behalf

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* A Regulation for the imposition of Stamps every where in Bengal *out of Calcutta*. This Regulation we are informed has never been enforced generally, excepting for legal purposes in the Native Courts:—the native bankers having refused to give Hoondies, Receipts, &c. on Stamp Paper.

of our Subscribers and ourselves particularly, as well as the public generally, is the 1st item which levies a stamp duty of one anna on a receipt for any sum of money *not exceeding* 32 rupees, inasmuch as it is vexatious: even in England where the stamp duty has been carried to the utmost limit of productiveness, no stamp is required for receipts given for sums under 40 shillings, while by the present regulation, not only will our small subscription charge of three rupees per Month, oblige us to use upwards of 600 stamps, monthly, but every sum, if even not exceeding one anna, will require a stamp of one anna, and in failure of using it, the receiver will be at the mercy of that most odious of all detestable characters—an informer: by whose assistance the Government may recover, and the receiver forfeit 20 times the value of the stamp. One consolation only remains—we do not observe throughout the Regulation, although we have attentively perused it, any paragraph or word, by which receipts given on paper, *not* stamped, are invalidated.

Madras, March 6.

The *Government Gazette* of this morning contains a full account of the proceedings of the Mission to Ava, of which we can only afford an abstract, as the original would take up much more space than we can possibly devote to it.

The Mission left Rangoon on the 1st September, and without meeting any extraordinary adventures, reached the capital on the 80th.

Up to within 50 miles of the capital, the route of little less than four hundred miles, was that of a country imperfectly cultivated and inhabited; by far the greatest part of which was covered with a forest, or reeds and grass, with scarcely any evidence of culture or occupation.

A deputation of superior rank, consisting of a Woonduck and three Saredaungyis, met the Mission some miles below the capital, and ushered it into the city.

The audience, under various pretexts, was put off from day to day till the 21st October. In the mean while, the members of the Mission were treated with due attention, and their expences were paid.

About 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the appointed day of audience, the gentlemen of the Mission reached the front of the palace. Elephants were provided for their reception; but on arriving at the Ring-dau, or hall of justice, they were detained for about three hours, for the purpose of admiring the pomp and magnificence of the Burmese Court, and to afford the court an opportunity of rather ostentatiously displaying the same, in the hope, no doubt, of making a deep, if not awful, impression upon the minds of the strangers.

The whole court, with the exception of his Majesty, passed in review, beginning with the officers of lowest rank, and ending with the Princes of the blood, all in their dresses of ceremony, and each chief being accompanied by a numerous retinue, besides horses and elephants. Previous to coming into the actual presence, the members of the Mission were requested to make obeisances to the palace walls, and walk without shoes across the court yard. All this, however, the British Ambassador peremptorily refused.

On reaching the bottom of the stairs, leading to the hall of audience, the gentlemen of the Mission voluntarily took off their shoes, passed through the long hall, and seated themselves in front of the throne. After a hymn had been chanted by a band of Brahmins in white, His Majesty entered by a folding door behind the throne, and mounted the steps of the latter briskly. He was in his richest dress of state, wore a crown, and held a chowrie in his hand.

Her Majesty immediately afterwards, very richly dressed, and like the King, loaded with jewels, entered and sat on his Majesty's right hand. Upon their appearance, the courtiers prostrated themselves, and the English gentlemen bowed and touched their foreheads with their right hands.

After a few immaterial questions were read to the Mission by an Atwanwoon or Privy Councillor, as coming from the King, (who did not address a word in person to the embassy) refreshments were handed to the English gentlemen exclusively. They afterwards received each a small ruby, a silk dress, and some lackered boxes. After an interval of about three quarters of an hour, their Majesties retired. The whole spectacle was not a little imposing. The princes and nobility were in their court dresses of purple velvet, with a profusion of lace and gold. The hall of audience is a gorgeous and elegant apartment, supported by 96 pillars, and the whole is one blaze of rich gilding.

The gentlemen of the Mission were occupied for several days after the audience, in paying visits to members of the royal family, by whom they were received with great politeness.

The negotiation was then renewed, and on the 23d November, besides settling some points respecting frontiers, a short treaty of commerce of four articles was concluded.

The Mission continued at the Burman capital in all about two months and a half, and quitted it on the 12th of December, after being honoured with two audiences of his Majesty, when he threw off all reserve, and conversed freely and familiarly with the gentlemen.

The voyage to Rangoon occupied thirty-five days, which in a small boat suited to the river (which had now fallen) might have been performed in ten.

At Pagan, about 80 miles below Ava, they were first informed of the insurrection of the Talains. Paulang, where the river is not above 60 yards broad, was strongly stockaded in three places, and the Talains were seen standing under arms. The steam vessel stopped for a few minutes, and the Talains came on board without hesitation. They were full of friendly professions, and only requested their neutrality. They stood up and saluted like English sepoys, it being the positive order of MONGZAT, his Talain Majesty, that they should do so, and thenceforth no more crouch in his presence or that of any other chief; they also boasted of treating their prisoners after the English fashion, that is, disarming them, and setting them at liberty without doing them any personal injury.

On the morning of the 17th the Mission reached Rangoon. The Burman flag was seen flying on one side of the river, and the Talain on the other, not 600 yards asunder. The town was invested on all sides by the Talains, and the suburbs had been burnt to the ground. An action took place in sight of the Mission, which is described as paltry and contemptible to the last degree. On the 23rd the Mission left Rangoon, and in less than twenty-four hours reached the new settlement of Amherst.

A brief sketch is given of what fell under the observation of the Mission in science and statistics. An extensive collection has been secured, which, it is hoped, will furnish tolerable data of the geological and mineralogical constitution of the countries visited.

The lowest portions of the hills skirting the Irawadi are alluvial and highly interesting to the Geologist. In these were discovered abundance of sea shells, with fossil wood and bones. Among the latter are the bones of the mammoth, various ruminant-animals, &c. An immense collection of these has been brought round for Government. Should there be duplicates, we should fain hope that some of them may find their way into the Museum of the Asiatic Society.

The ranges of mountains to the North and East of Ava furnish many varieties of marble.

The great range of mountains dividing the Burman dominions from Arracan on one side, and Siam on the other, are reasonably supposed to be primitive.

Neither the proper Burman nor Talain country appears to be rich in metallic ores. The staple appears to be iron.

The celebrated sapphire and ruby mines, which have always afforded, and still do, the finest gems of this description in the world, are about five days journey (in an E. S. E. direction) from Ava. The ruby is rather high prized even at Ava. The blue sapphire is more common and cheaper.

The petroleum wells, some of which are 37 to 53 fathoms in depth, plentifully furnish a branch of trade, the Burmans using petroleum as lamp-oil. Among their useful productions are also coal, saltpetre, soda, and culinary salt.

The success of the Mission has been completest in the department of Botany. Among the species that have fallen under the observation of Dr. WALLICH, are five hundred and upwards, new and undescribed.

In the department of Zoology little opportunity offered for effecting much. The features of the animal kingdom are supposed to differ much less from those of Hindustan, than the vegetable.

Only one kind of the canine family is supposed to be found in the upper provinces of the Burman Empire; and that one is as yet undescribed. The feline tribe, especially the larger species, are but rare in the upper provinces, but too frequent in the lower.

With respect to the literature and the language of the Burmans, the Mission was more fortunate; and numerous vocabularies and historical books, &c. have been collected.

The population and resources of the Burmese seem to have been greatly exaggerated.

The population is thinly scattered over an immense track of fruitful country. Food is low priced, and labour highly rewarded, and the people, as far as physical wants go, are in easy circumstances. No man here, however, must presume to be rich, as he is liable to fall under the oppression of a despotic and lawless Government, or fall a prey to the harpies of office.

The India Gazette, March 1.

The native Merchants and Bankers have lately held several meetings to consider what steps should be taken in consequence of the New Stamp Regulation, and have come to an unanimous resolution to petition the local Government, to suspend the operation of the tax, till sufficient time has elapsed to receive the final determination of the authorities in England. They consider the intended tax likely to be so very oppressive to their business, that they have expressed their determination, if it should be enforced, to relinquish their present occupations and retire from Calcutta altogether.

The European Merchants and Agents are also about to present a memorial to Government, as well on their own behalf, as on that of the numerous interests which they represent, stating the extreme injury which they apprehend the commerce of Calcutta must sustain from the intended Stamp duty. Every class of the community ought to follow their example, if they are really desirous to avoid taxation.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 3.

We learn that two meetings were held yesterday respecting the Stamp Regulation, one at the office of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and the other at the office of Messrs. Alexander and Co. and that both were attended by a considerable number of natives, and by several European gentlemen belonging to the mercantile body. The natives present were not only such as are engaged in commerce, but also several landholders of wealth and respectability. A committee consisting both of Europeans and Natives has been appointed to prepare a petition to the Government embracing the views and objections of both classes of the community in relation to the New Regulation, which after being approved at a future meeting will be exhibited in some place of public resort for signature by those who approve of its prayer. We do not understand why two separate Meetings should have been held for the same object, on the same day; and at two different places, but the appearance which such proceedings present requires some explanation, and we hope, that explanation will be given by those who are more in the secret than we profess to be. The opponents of the Stamp Regulation seem to think, and they think justly, that the more peaceably they can get rid of it the better. But surely it is perfectly consistent with this object that the means employed for that purpose, should be in every respect public and avowed, that all may know and judge for themselves of the course of proceedings adopted; and we are still of opinion, that a public Meeting should be held both with reference to the present object and as a precedent for the future.

The Calcutta Chronicle, March 1.

WORDS OF UNCERTAIN MEANING.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,—Having viewed with pain that so many words in the English Language were now of uncertain meaning from certain changes in men and manners. I was induced to devote much time towards compiling a Dictionary, to supply this desideratum in literature; and thinking a Specimen of the new lexicography may be acceptable, I take the liberty of submitting it to the notice of the public.

Age. An infirmity nobody knows.
Buying. Ordering goods without paying for them.
Bore. Any thing one does not like; also a person who speaks about religion.
Conscience. A thing to Swear by.
Common Sense. A vulgar quality
Courage. Fear of man.
Cowardice. Fear of God.
Coachman. A gentleman or Nobleman.
Chariot A Vehicle for servants: the dickey for the Ladies, and the box for the gentlemen.
Dancing. Whisking round the room in the arms of your partner.
Debt. A necessary evil.
Decency. Keeping up life.
Duty. Duing as other people do.
Dress'd. Half naked.
Undress'd. Covered up to the throat.
Day. From two till six o'clock P. M.
Night. The remainder of the twenty four hours.
Death. A disagreeable idea not to be thought of in high life.
Every body. Ten people of fashion.
Nobody. Ten thousand people of no fashion.
Economy. Obsolete but little known.
To expire. To be in extasy of delight.
Fortune. The Summum bonum.
Friends. Meaning unknown.
Futurity. A religious bugbear.
Home. Every one's house but not your own.
At Home. The domestic arrangement for receiving one thousand people in a small room.
Not at Home. In your own parlour.
Honesty. Not in use.
Hospitality. Almost obsolete.
Honor. Standing fire well.
Satisfaction. Shooting your friend through the head.
Highly accomplished. Reading Music at sight and japanning.
Love. The meaning not known since the ossification of the heart has become a common disease. It is to be found in Novels and Romances.
Modest. Sheepish.
Matrimony. A bargain where both parties are often taken in.
Morality. A troublesome interruption to pleasure.
Nonsense. Polite conversation.
New. Delightful.
Old. Insufferable.
Pay. Only applied to visits.
Prudence. Parsimony.
Prodigality. Generosity.
Hoax. Cheating the public.
Piety. Hypocrisy; Methodism.
Quiz. An inoffensive person.
Rage. The fashion of the day.
Religion. Occupying a seat in a fashionable Chapel.
Spirit. Contempt of decency and morality.
Style. Splendid extravagance.
Time. Only applied to Music.
To Come out. To emerge from the nursery and enter the Ball-Room.
To Cut. To pass (when with more fashionable people) your most intimate friends without notice.
Vice. Only applied to servants and horses.
Wicked. Irresistibly agreeable.
Wife. A necessary evil.
Devil. A delightful creature; also a toy for the amusement of grown-up Children.

I am, Sir, your's obediently.

Chowringhee, Feb. 27, 1827.

LEXIPHENES.

Madras.

The H. C. Frigate *Hastings*, and Transport *Cambridge* are expected to proceed to Penang in a day or two with the remaining Troops for the Establishment of that Presidency.

The H. C. Steam Packet *Enterprize*, was still unexpectedly detained in the River at the date of our last accounts, and it was supposed she would not be able to put to Sea before this day.

We are glad to observe that Steam Vessels continue to encrease rapidly in the River Hooghly. We lately noticed the launch of the *Irrawaddy* Steamer from Khidderpore Dock Yard—and we now have the pleasure of announcing the launch of her consort, the *Ganges*, from the same yard—She is in every respect precisely similar to the *Irrawaddy*.

Each Vessel is to be armed with 12 Brass Guns. The Commands of these fine Vessels have been given to Captains West, and Jump,—the former rendered very important services to Government, during the Burmah War; the latter was Chief Mate of the Honourable Company's Steamer *Enterprise*, on her passage out to India. The *Ganges* and the *Irrawaddy*, were built by public competition, Mr. Seppings having invited contracts from the different builders on the River Hooghly.

On Sunday morning the expected Ship *Mellish*, Captain Vincent, anchored in the roads. She left England on the 23d September and having encountered bad weather off the Cape, she put into Table Bay on the 26th, and sailed again on the 31st December.

Passengers.—Revd. Henry and Mrs. Harper, Mrs. C. Boshby, Mr. and Mrs. Chippendall, Miss H. Phipps, Miss S. Cotton; Messrs. J. Cane, G. Rowlandson, J. Salter, E. Brice, E. Showers, C. Lancaster, G. Taylor, R. Wilson, A. Kerr, D. Carruthers, E. Dennan, J. Woollet, C. Wilson, E. Downs, R. White.

The Packets by the *Mellish* contribute nothing new to the Intelligence received by the *Wellington*.

We understand the Ship *Georgiana*, Captain Haylet, had reached the Cape on the 24th, and sailed in prosecution of her voyage on the 29th December.

When the *Mellish* got under weigh, the Ship *Lady Holland*, Captain Snell, from this port the 16th October last, was working into Table Bay.

The *Milford*, Captain Thomas Jackson sailed on Saturday for Masulipatam, and from thence to the Malabar Coast and Bombay.

Passengers.—For Masulipatam: Captains Calder, Franklyn; Lieutenant Butler, Ensign Macartney, 38th N. I., Ensign M'Nab, 30th Regt. N. I., Ensign North, 30th N. I., Ensign Bell, 35th N. I., Ensign Johnston, 12th N. I., Doctor Cumming—*For the Malabar Coast*: Colonel and Mrs. Kenny, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Major Stock, Captain M'Lean, 13th Dragoons, Major Baker, Lieutenants Ricketts, and Gibb, Ensign Dunlop.

The H. C. Frigate *Hastings* with a Detachment of Native Troops and Stores for Penang, sailed on Sunday.

Passengers.—Capt. Ker, Paymaster, Lieutenant Claridge, 34th N. I., Lieut. Campbell, 4th N. I., Asst. Surgeon Grant.

The Head Quarters of the 35th Regt. N. I. embarked early yesterday morning on board of the Transport Ship *Cambridge*, Captain Barber, and she sailed this morning for Penang.

Passengers by the Ship Cambridge.—Lieut. Colonel Sale, Captain Bruce, Lieutenats Hicks, Ure, Senior, Brooshooft, Ensigns Farran, Wilkinson, Gray, Assistant Surgeon Warrand, 35th Regt. N. I.

Madras, March 6th.

The Ship *Milford*, Captain T. J. Jackson sailed on Saturday last for Masulipatam, with the following Passengers:—

Captains Calder and Franklyn, Lieut. Butler, Ensign Macartney, 38th N. I. Ensign M'Nab, 30th Regt N. I. Ensign North, 30th N. I. Ensign Bell, 24th N. I. Ensign Johnston, 12th N. I. Doctor Cumming. *For the Malabar Coast:*—Colonel and Mrs. Kenny, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Major Stock, Capt. M'Lean, 13th Dragoons, Major Baker, Lieuts. Ricketts, and Gibb, and Ensign Dunlop.

She sails from thence to the Malabar Coast and Bombay.

Madras Gazette, March 10.

Europe.

AWFUL FOREBODING.—Lately, Mr. Thomas Siddington, a bricklayer, of Siddington near Knutsford, was following his avocation in Macclesfield, when one night he was so much disturbed in his sleep, in consequence of repeatedly dreaming that his wife was dead, that he resolved to return home the next morning, where, on his arrival, however, he found his wife in good health. They spent the remainder of the day together in looking over a small farm which they held in the neighbourhood, and in the evening returned home, and after eating a hearty supper, retired to rest. They had not been long in bed, when the man was alarmed by his wife making a dismal noise, upon which he got up to obtain a light, and on his return, awful to relate, he found her a corpse.

[FROM THE SCOTSMAN.]

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

LETTER I.

TO THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL, M. P. FOR OXFORD, &c. &c.

SIR,—Upwards of two centuries have elapsed since the University of Edinburgh, the most recently established of all the Scotch universities, was founded. And though several classes have since been instituted that were not included in the original course of studies, or *curriculum*, prescribed by the Universities, there can be no doubt, considering the altered circumstances under which the country is now placed—the vast increase of the mercantile and manufacturing classes; and the rise of many sciences, which, though unknown to our ancestors, or neglected by them, are now reckoned of the highest importance—that the whole system of College economy requires to be thoroughly investigated. For these and a variety of other reasons, which have doubtless occurred to you, I do certainly think that your colleagues deserve the public thanks for appointing a Commission to inquire into the merits and defects of the present plan of university education, in the view of re-modelling it, so as to make it keep pace with the wants and progress of society. It is obvious, however, that the whole advantage to be derived from such a Commission, must depend on the *qualifications* of the individuals named as commissioners: And I have not the slightest doubt that you will agree with me in thinking that, on such an occasion as this—so infinitely above all the low intrigues of party politics—the talents and fitness of the individuals selected to discharge the duties of Commissioners ought to have been the only consideration attended to in their appointment. I do not believe that pecuniary abuses exist to any extent worth mentioning in any of the Scotch universities; though, if they do the repressing of them is but of very inferior importance when compared with the other and infinitely higher objects which claim the attention of the Commissioners. You have given the most

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ample powers—you have authorized them to legislate on the most important of all subjects—to prescribe a course of study for the select and aspiring youth of the country. To fit them for discharging such a duty with advantage, the Commissioners ought to be men of the most extensive and varied attainments—they ought to be intimately acquainted with the whole circle of knowledge—with the nature, objects, and limits of each particular science—with their bearing and incidence on one another—with the order in which they may be most advantageously taught, and with those which every candidate for degrees, in any of the learned professions, ought to be obliged to study. But I would beg leave to inquire, either of you, or of any one of those who have read over the names of the Commissioners, whether there is one single individual amongst them who possesses the indispensable qualifications now enumerated? As noblemen and gentlemen, as landlords and lawyers, they are most respectable; but with very few exceptions they are *entire strangers to literature*; and are from this circumstance, and their habits and occupations, perfectly incompetent to decide on the classes that ought to be taught in a college, or on the course of study that ought to be followed by the candidates for medical, theological, legal, or literary honours. I really cannot divine the grounds on which you should have thought of of laying such a responsibility on such persons. What would your constituents, the members of the University of Oxford, or what would the people of England have thought, had a set of Commissioners been appointed, with full powers to modify and alter the whole plan of education followed at Oxford and Cambridge, consisting merely of Chief Justice Abbott, and the heads of Court, the Attorney-General, two or three noblemen, and a brace of parsons, without the admixture of one secretary individual distinguished either in philosophy or literature? And yet such is the exact course that has been followed in Scotland—a course which I am sure you are too intelligent not to know, and too candid not to admit, is quite as absurd as if a Commission of lawyers were sent to report on the state of the Breakwater at Plymouth, or on the execution of the Trigonometrical survey.

I willingly acquit you of all intention to act improperly in this affair. But you must excuse me, when I state distinctly, that on all matters relating to Scotland you suffer yourself to be dictated to in the most extraordinary manner, by those whose talents you must despise; and who, you cannot but know, are covertly at least, if not openly, inimical to the administration of which you form so prominent a part; and the patrons and friends of that foul-mouthed junto, by whom your most distinguished colleagues have been traduced and libelled. What the people of Scotland wish is, that you would judge for yourself on Scotch affairs; that you would see with your own eyes, and not with those of the little faction whom you are unfortunately in the habit of consulting. Suppose the Attorney-General of Ireland had recommended you to place the heads of the different Irish Courts, and two or three aged and inefficient noblemen, in the Irish education commission, in place of the able and honest men of whom it is composed, I am sure you would have treated the suggestion with merited contempt. But on what principle have you acted differently in this case? Is the opinion of the Lord Advocate of Scotland entitled to greater deference than that of Mr. Plunkett? Or is the re-modelling of the Universities of an entire kingdom of less importance than an inquiry into the state of a few charity schools?

You may depend upon it, you have been deceived and misled. There is, and there can only be, among all honourable and independent men in this country, whatever may be their political faith, but one opinion as to the entire unfitness of the persons you have placed on the Commission properly to discharge any one of the duties imposed on them. Under these circumstances, our only hope is in your interference, for all who are acquainted with your honourable and upright character, have no doubt that you will feel anxious to repair the errors into which you have been betrayed. You can suggest what ought to be done in order to render the inquiry efficient, and how it should be done. At all events, I shall take care that you and the public shall be made acquainted with the proceedings of the Commissioners; and I mean in some subsequent letters to lay before you an outline of the reforms and improvement that ought to be adopted in our University system.—With the greatest respect I am, yours &c.

Z.

ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH SERJEANT.

Our French Serjeant is the most unfranchified Frenchman that we have for a long time had the pleasure of conversing with. He tells us of all his personal exploits, and of the achievements of the grand army, and this without any *fanfaronnade*, or *vanterie outrée* which seems inseparable from a Frenchman. The book bears not a single mark of gallicism, except the facts which it relates:—"Monsieur Robert Guillemard was the son of a Notary and Mayor of a small town near Toulon, and at the proper age Monsieur Robert's breast glowed with love and military, or rather naval, ardour. In the midst of his *belle passion* for the charming Miette, he was drawn for the conscription of 1805, and was hurried away from his dances on the green with sweet-faced Miette, to encounter all the horrors of grim-visaged war.—"The conscripts assembled at Toulon, and the Colonel made us a very fine speech upon our zeal for the service, and the ardour with which we flew to the defence of our country. I thought if all my companions were the same as myself, we deserved little praise for enthusiasm. All the Newspapers—all the Proclamations of Government, spoke of nothing but the emulation of the young conscripts, who, on all sides, took arms of their own accord, presented themselves before they were called, and covered every road on their march. I was rather ashamed at finding myself so cold amidst the general enthusiasm; but I afterwards found the means of appreciating many other kinds of zeal with which an army and a nation become inflamed, without even thinking of the matter." Our author is sent on board the Redoubtable, and we soon find him in the battle of Trafalgar, of which he gives us as inaccurate an account as might be expected from a private soldier in the engagement. The Victory, Lord Nelson's ship, engages the Redoubtable, *cum plurimis aliis*. "By the first discharge (of the Victory) one officer, and more than thirty men were killed or wounded. All our top men had been killed, when with two sailors and four soldiers I was ordered to occupy their post in the top. While going aloft the balls and grape shot showered around us, struck the masts and yards, knocked large splinters from them, and cut the rigging in pieces. One of my companions wounded beside me, fell from a height of 30 feet on the deck and broke his neck. When I reached the top, I took a view of the hostile fleets. For more than a league extended a thick cloud of smoke, above which was a forest of masts and rigging, and the flags and pendants, and the fire of three nations. Thousands of flashes penetrated this cloud, and a rolling noise, similar to the sound of continued thunder, but much stronger, arose from its bosom. The sea was calm; I then looked to the English decks and our own. The two decks were covered with dead bodies that they had not time to throw overboard. I perceived Captain Lucas (French) motionless at his post, and several wounded officers, still giving orders. On the poop of the English vessel was an officer covered with orders, and with only one arm. He was surrounded by officers, to whom he was giving orders. Several of his sailors were wounded beside him by the fire of the Redoubtable. I fired at hazard among the groups of sailors and officers. All at once I saw great confusion on board the Victory; the men crowded round the officer whom I had taken for Nelson; he was taken below, covered with a cloak. An instant after the Victory ceased firing—the deck was abandoned. I hurried below to inform the Captain. The slackening of the enemy's fire indicated that an event of the highest importance occupied the attention of the English ship's crew. Captain Lucas gave orders for boarding; as a part of our crew, commanded by two officers, was ready to spring upon the enemy's deck, the fire recommenced with a fury it never had from the beginning of the action. The rigging was abandoned; and every sailor and soldier put to the guns. The officers in this horrible conflict came likewise to the guns. The balls made furious breaches in the side of the Redoubtable. The men fell and one of their companions pushed them aside with his foot, and placed himself with concentrated fury at the same post. In less than half an hour, our vessel, without hauling down her colours, had, in fact, surrendered; her fire had slackened gradually, and had ceased. The mutilated bodies of our companions encumbered the two decks which were covered with shot, broken cannon, matches still smoking, and shattered timbers. One of our thirty-six pounders had burst; the thirteen men placed at it had been killed, and were heaped together round the broken carriage. The ladders were shattered and destroyed, the mizen and main-mast had fallen, and encumbered the decks with blocks and pieces of rigging. Of the boat there remained nothing but some shattered planks, not more than 150 men survived out of about 800, and almost all these were, more or less, severely wounded. Captain Lucas was one of the number." Our hero is [illegible] with Admiral Villeneuve on boa[illegible] becomes his Secretary. Th[illegible] parole and arrive at Ren[illegible] tended to remain only two d[illegible] set out for Paris. There a[illegible] individual with mustach[illegible] thes, which they did no[illegible] wear. One of them [illegible] the Admiral's habits, an[illegible] apartment. He afterwa[illegible] individuals about forty-[illegible] grey powdered head, a short [illegible] features, a sharp and piercing look, a complex[illegible] indicative of a habit of drinking to excess, a[illegible] spindle legs. He asked me if I was sure that the Admiral would set out the next day. I said I was. He then left me, and was joined by the other three, who shewed him the utmost deference and respect." Guillemard slept in a room over that of the Admiral. "I was suddenly awakened by a loud noise, which came from the Admiral's apartment. The noise of voices was heard, and then cries of pain. I sprung from my bed, and, snatching the light and my sabre, I rushed along the stair-case that led to his room, and heard the steps of several persons running off. I perceived the individuals who had spoken to me the day before, skulking off towards the ground floor. My first impulse led me to the Admiral's room—the door I found open, and I saw the unfortunate man, whom the balls of Trafalgar had respected, stretched, pale and bloody, on his bed, with the coverlits scattered on the floor. He was pale, breathed hard, and struggled with the agonies of death. He attempted in vain to rise, tried to speak some broken phrases, but the only words I could make out were those of 'Commissary' or 'Secretary,' and he breathed his last before I could even think of procuring him the smallest assistance. Five deep wounds pierced his breast, yet no weapon of any kind was near him. I called and rung the bell with all my force. In a moment the master of the hotel, and the travellers who occupied it, filled the apartment, the confusion was very great, the only idea was, that the Admiral had been assassinated. Yet, the same day, I saw with as much surprise and sorrow, the Admiral interred without pomp or ceremony, and, what was strangely inconsistent with the language of the night before, I heard every one say, that he had himself terminated his life by five stabs of a poignard. 'Tis strange—'tis passing strange;' but what is yet stranger is, that our hero never thought of appearing before a single public authority on the occasion, and he gives a most lame and absurd reason for not so doing. Arrived at Paris, he is taken by the Colonel of his regiment before the Emperor Napoleon at the Thuilleries. The Emperor, after casting a rapid glance at me, said, 'What is your name?' I was confounded, and he repeated the question in a tone of kindness, and ordered me to relate all the particulars of the event at Rennes. Whilst I spoke, the Emperor walked slowly up and down, with his arms folded. He several times stopped to listen to me with more attention, and when I attempted to describe the man, he suddenly stopped, and inquired, 'Should you be able to know him again?' 'Yes, General.' The Emperor stamped on the floor, and walked over the room with an angry aspect. He rung the bell, and said to the officer who came, 'Call Decres.' In about a quarter of an hour, I saw a Rear-Admiral enter; it was the Minister of Marine. The Emperor, whose physiognomy had assumed a more sombre expression, ordered me to repeat my account, and when I had finished, he said to the Minister, 'you have heard what he says; let an inquiry be instantly made; see Fouche, and let these men be tried.' The Minister began to urge that official documents proved that I was mistaken, but the Emperor would not let him conclude, and said to him, 'It is enough—do as I tell you.' Dr. O'Meara relates, that Napoleon, at St. Helena, spoke very fully of the Admiral's death, and explained how he had killed himself by five stabs of a poignard.—Our hero is here totally wrong, for Napoleon's idea was, that the Admiral had studied anatomy, and had killed himself without external wounds, by introducing a long pin through the tubes of the left breast into the heart. It is obvious that the relations and friends of Villeneuve would have instituted inquiries on the subject after the fall of Napoleon, or during his reign, as he was favourable to the investigation. They have never maintained that the Admiral was assassinated—Guillemard himself relates, that the Admiral was always melancholy and dejected after the battle of Trafalgar. Our hero is next found acting against the English and Swedes, at the siege of Stralsund, in Pomerania. During an assault on the out-works, "an Officer pointed out a windmill to me, and ordered me to take four men and set it on fire. We drove in the door, and were preparing to execute our orders, when we were surprised by the appearance of a woman, making a piteous lamentation, followed by two children from five to six years of age. She stretched out her arms in a tone of supplication and threw herself at our feet. She spoke with a great deal of action, and her animated language and sobs could leave no doubt as to her meaning, though I did not understand one word of what she said; she was imploring me not to destroy this mill, which perhaps, was her only support. It would have been a consolation to me to have made her understand the regret I felt in executing a cruel order—to have told her it was not in my power to dispense with my orders, and that if I did not obey, other soldiers would soon do it in my place. I collected in a corner of the mill some wood and straw, set fire to it, and it soon spread to the building. The poor woman's despair was then at its height; she rolled herself on the ground in convulsions, and wished to throw herself into the flames. Her children raised a terrible outcry and hung round their mother. But there was fighting going on close to us: balls whizzed round the mill, and several cannon shots from its ramparts went through the building with a terrible crash. In spite of her resistance, I hurried her rapidly past several various parties of the skirmishers, led her to the interval that separated the two armies, showed her the city, and continued to follow her with my eyes till I saw her enter with her children among the enemies skirmishers." Our hero is next wounded at the battle of Wagram, and sent to the hospital. "The day after, it was visited by the Emperor, accompanied by Massena and two or three general officers; he was a quarter of an hour in visiting our ward. A calm and satisfied look shone on his countenance; he had no sword, and had under his arm a hat full of gold coin. He stopped at every bed, said something to every patient, inquired about his wound, and before going threw on the bed two or three Napoleons, [illegible] to the patient's rank. When he left our [illegible] made an effort to rise, in spite of our [illegible]s, and saluted him with acclamations [illegible]e received with a smile of kindness and [illegible]ill, casting a last glance round the hall [illegible] went out. It was thus that the Emperor [illegible]ed the soldier with enthusiasm." But the [illegible]nel of the regiment had died of his wounds, [illegible] our Serjeant got on his knees on the bed to [illegible] the funeral. "Whilst they were lowering him [illegible] the grave, all at once some unforeseen event [illegible]ecmed to throw the group into confusion—they rushed towards the spot, and I saw one carried away. My uncertainty was not of long duration, for I learned in a few minutes after, that Savournine, a soldier, rendered desperate by his sorrow at his Colonel's loss, and perhaps disgusted with a life in which all his best founded hopes had vanished one after another, had thrown himself on the point of his sword [illegible]es de the grave—our Commanders treated us as we were ourselves treated by the Emperor." Our Serjeant had found the Germans from north to south extremely hospitable and kind to the French, but he is now sent to Spain where the picture is reversed.—[*To be continued.*]

DESTRUCTION OF THE SCOTCH BY THE IRISH.

The proceedings at the recent Lanark Meeting reflect the highest credit on the gentlemen of the country. We have seen nothing like an equal amount of spirit, liberality, and intelligence, displayed in any other part of Scotland. But the occasion was one of great moment. The curse of Ireland is now assailing Britain at both ends of the Island, and in the most vital form. It can no longer be disguised that the redundant and wretched population of our sister country—of that country which has been wantonly misgoverned for centuries—is now about to reduce the working population of Scotland and England, both as to morals and condition, to their own miserable level. The machines called *men* in Ireland are cheapened till they have become a mere drug. They can be exported in any quantity; to avoid starvation, indeed, they export themselves, it may be said, in shoals; and, as they can support themselves upon potatoes and salt, content themselves with rags for clothing, and live, huddled together by dozens, in a hovel; the moral being, which our Scotch peasant and operative has hitherto been—who had the ambition of clothing himself decently through the week, and respectably on Sunday—of eating of butcher's-meat once or twice a week—of having a kitchen and bed-room for the purpose of cleanliness, decency, and morality in his family, whom he also clothed and educated—cannot maintain his *status* in competition with the Irish animal. And he must thus either abandon his country—if he can procure the means—or sink irrecoverably to the very lowest condition to which human nature can be reduced. This has now become a real and formidable evil in Lanarkshire and the west of Scotland. It is felt no less, we understand, in Lancashire; and while it is felt, less or more every where already, it is obviously destined to over-run the country. It is an evil also which is infinitly worse than pestilence, That scourge might carry off numbers; but the condition of the survivors would be improved. In this case, however there is nothing to be looked for but degradation, immorality, ignorance, pauperism, and crime; for let the whole of our labouring classes be reduced so as they must live constantly on the very boundary of famine; when their fare shall be so low as to admit of no reduction; when the wages they can earn in health will hardly procure the means of subsistence; how can they educate their offspring, or how encounter want of health, age or accident? Shall we not speedily have a nation of ignorant, degraded, and miserable wretches, constantly filling workhouses with paupers—jails with criminals—and ready, at any crisis of trade, or failure of crops, to break out in rebellion! Ireland so long abused and neglected, must now be looked to, and her population provided for, or Great Britain is lost. This is a subject of which we shall have much more to say; but at present we must confine ourselves to an expression of regret, that in the Report of the county of Lanark, there was not a little more development and explanation on the subject of machinery. We have not the slightest idea that the Committee held the opinion, that the abridgment of labour by machinery is prejudicial to the working classes. Their object, we conceive, was simply to point out the fact, that the human labourers *displaced* by the powerloom, aggravated, for the present, the suffering of the operative weavers; and to express an opinion that weaving by machinery was likewise to exclude even Irish labour. This was most important to the subject under consideration; since, if the emigrating Irish did not find employment in weaving, they would be found to interfere still more with the ordinary labourers in the west of Scotland. Temporary hardship is unquestionably occasioned by inventions or improvements which supersede hand labour to a great extent in any particular branch; but if the country were in a sound state otherwise, the displaced labourers would speedily find their employment, and their comforts would be increased by those very improvements which had forced them to change their occupation, since they would thereby obtain clothing and necessaries at a cheaper rate, or, in other words, their new labour would obtain in exchange a greater amount of the conveniences of life.—*Scotsman.*

STEAM CANAL BOAT.—A steam canal boat arrived in Birmingham on Friday week from London, carrying twenty tons, and is the first successful attempt ever made—The steam is generated with the patent duplex generators, upon an entirely new principle, without a boiler and without danger. The weight of the machinery does not exceed four tons. Her consumption of coal on this trip was one ton. She has a wheel in the stern, upon an improved construction, that is capable of being raised upon entering a lock. The average of her speed was equal to that of the fly boats. She passed through the long tunnel, 1½ miles, in forty minutes, and towed another boat, carrying ten tons, without sensibly diminishing her speed. No inconvenience was experienced from the smoke. Great curiosity was excited on the banks of the canal by this novel mode of travelling; and at one time she had no less than fifty passengers on deck. The result of this experiment has been perfectly satisfactory, and when the machinery is applied to regular canal boats, of a suitable construction, it is calculated that one whole day will be saved in the time between London and Birmingham.—*Art.'s Birmingham Gazette.*

The American papers evince a great and somewhat ludicrous anxiety, lest England should take possession of Monte Video, by which act they observe the republic of Buenos Ayres would be reduced to a merely nominal independence; and they doubt whether the United States would be unconcerned spectators of such an event. A few years ago they were still more alarmed at reports of the cession of Cuba, which being a few thousand miles nearer their own doors, and placed so as to command a portion of their own coast, was certainly a reasonable subject of jealousy, but how they are to be affected by any change of the masters of Monte Video, is not very apparent, unless indeed the United States mean to hold the scales, of the balance of power in America, as Great Britain has attempted to do in Europe. They will find the office rather expensive, and in the long run unprofitable, though in this instance there is little danger of their being called on to interfere. England has colonies and dependencies enough to satisfy the warmest advocate for the advantages of such possessions, and to afford sufficient employment to the government. Had there been such an appetite for the acquisition of South American territory, as the Yankees suspect, it might have been gratified by taking possession of Columbia, at the request of the inhabitants, a step which would have been extremely popular in England, and would only have involved the same consequences as the possession of Monte Video,—a dispute with Spain, whose claims to every part of her ancient transatlantic dominions have not yet been in the smallest degree abandoned.

The same papers notice that the Congress of Deputies had adjourned for the purpose of meeting in the neighbourhood of Mexico, in consequence of the extreme unhealthiness of Panama. As the climate of that place has always been conceived extremely dangerous to strangers, it is remarkable that it should ever have been chosen for such a purpose. We are at present in possession of no accurate information as to the real intentions of the States whose deputies have assembled. It is evident that a union cannot be formed without a partial cession of the Sovereign power of each state, and we are not told whether the Deputies are entrusted with authority for that purpose, or only to determine on the best form to be given to the Congress, and the extent of power to be entrusted to it, which may afterwards be submitted to the different republics for approval. The latter course seems the more probable, as the relations of such extensive countries must require great consideration, before the rights or pretensions of all can be satisfactorily arranged.